

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 312.]

JUNE 1, 1818.

[5 of Vol. 45.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. 1. As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PILGRIMAGE from LONDON to
WOOLSTROPE.

IT occurred to me, that, if the house in which Anaxagoras, the Grecian philosopher, was born, still existed; and if the room in which he studied, the garden in which he walked, and the trees on which he made experiments, still remained as in his time,—few minds would be so dead to curiosity, as not to desire to visit such relics of illustrious genius: yet, said I, our British Newton was such a man as Anaxagoras, and of him such relics are said to exist in my day; why then should I forbear to pay the respect to Newton which would be due to Anaxagoras?

Accordingly I left London for the purpose of paying this homage to philosophy; and I call it a philosophical pilgrimage,—not from any respect which I entertain for the similar journeys of the dupes of priestcraft and superstition, who blaspheme the God of the Universe, by ascribing to him an affection for localities; and who are led to believe that he is, like themselves, a creature of time and space, governed by animal-passions like their own: nor was it necessary to go on bare-foot, or subject myself to any personal mortifications, in the vain belief, that happiness, in every kind in which it can be enjoyed without abridging the happiness of others, is unacceptable to the Deity in any correct view of his attributes. I am obliged, however, to acknowledge that I am a devotee,—but I trust my devotions are directed towards rational objects; and I am also an enthusiast,—but my enthusiasm leads to the support of no interested craft; and is, I hope, excited

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by no feelings alien to the just sympathies of human nature.

Passing from Holloway, along the pleasant agricultural road called the Green-lanes, through the delightful village of Hornsey, by Muswell-hill, Southgate, and Enfield,—each of which abound in objects of interest, and in signs of agricultural and commercial monopolies, in their innumerable villas and parks,—I made my first stop at Cheshunt. While my horse was resting and feeding, I made diligent enquiries in regard to RICHARD CROMWELL, a practical philosopher, who did not suffer his personal ambition to interfere with the supposed welfare of a nation, and retired from the vain splendours of royalty to a moderate house and garden in this village. The premises are still entire; and the family who occupy them politely shewed me through them, and told me several anecdotes of the domestic life of the former illustrious occupant; all which proved that he was a wise and worthy man. The house is a plain brick mansion, and must have been built in the reign of Charles the Second; and the gardens are in the formal style of that period. At the age of nearly ninety, Mr. Cromwell died in peace, and was buried in Cheshunt church, or church-yard; but no record exists of the spot, and the sexton declared his inability to point it out, although he and his father, a former sexton, had often taken much pains to discover it.

From Cheshunt I proceeded, about two miles, to the house of the living representative of the famous line of CROMWELL, who bears the Christian name of the Protector. I was not unknown to him, and he received me with his accustomed urbanity. His person,

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countenance, voice, and manner, always remind me of what I have conceived, from books and pictures, of his enterprising ancestor. But he is more happy in possessing those domestic comforts, which cannot be enjoyed on thrones, or in pursuits of ambition.

Mr. Cromwell is the fifth descendant from the Protector, and the last male of that distinguished house. His only daughter is married, and has ten or twelve children,—who, with their father and mother, reside in the nearest premises. In some of the children I was able to discover the strongly-marked lineaments of the family physiognomy. Long may they continue to flourish, and to remind Englishmen of the merited success which once attended the resistance of an insulted people to the arbitrary ministers of a sovereign, who thought too lightly of their rights and liberties. Long, I repeat, may the posterity of Oliver Cromwell live, as a warning to insolent ministers, of the just punishment which that great man and his friends inflicted on a Laud and a Strafford; and as a memento to sovereigns, not to presume too far on the patience and loyalty of their subjects.

Mr. Cromwell did me the honour to shew me a manuscript, of many hundred pages, composed by himself, and intended for publication; the object of which is to invalidate the numberless misstatements that a successful party have promulgated in regard to his ancestor. Nothing could be more easy than to frame, not merely an apology for his character, but also an eulogy on his moderation, when to forbear was hazardous, and when every circumstance concurred to render it expedient for him to clothe himself with the titles, as well as the insignia, of royalty. His cause is, however, in better and more responsible hands; and I hope Mr. Cromwell's justificatory memoirs will not long be withheld from the world.

Every thing about these premises was interesting to a friend of civil liberty. The drawing-room contained fine original portraits of the Protector, Henry Cromwell, Gen. Ireton, Richard Cromwell, Major Cromwell, grandson of the Protector, who served in the British army in the Peninsula, in the reign of Anne; and his son, who was father of the present worthy representative of the family. In his library Mr. C. keeps the wardrobe and relics of the family,—as the hat, the doublet, the gloves, the armour, sword, &c. of the Protector, with many letters, and other original

documents, at once curious and affecting. It was interesting to be able to put on the broad-brimmed hat, gloves, and other habiliments of so renowned a man as Oliver Cromwell; and to behold, at the same instant, his counterpart in a living Oliver Cromwell, his immediate descendant.

Mrs. Cromwell is a lady of much horticultural and poetical taste. She conducted me through the meandering walks of her shrubbery, and shewed me some rustic seats, which she has adorned with appropriate verses from our best poets. Her affectionate grand-children playing about the lawn,—many of them true Cromwells in countenance and energy,—added to the profound interest created by viewing a family so conspicuous in the pantheon of history.

Reflections on the fortunes of the house of Cromwell,—from Thomas Earl of Essex, whose name I saw in the roll of the family pedigree, down to the respectable country gentleman whom I had just seen,—absorbed my mind till I reached Hartingfordbury, the magnificent seat of William Baker, esq. who married a grand-daughter of Jacob Tonson, the celebrated bibliopolist. Here I paid my homage to the forty-two portraits of the Kit-Kat Club, and found myself in a splendid apartment, surrounded by correct portraits of the most fashionable geniuses of their Augustan age. They are all in as fine condition as though they had been painted but last year. I regretted, however, that the characteristic features are lost or disguised by the enormous perukes which disfigured the human countenance in their age. The whole looked like a *wiggery*; and the portrait of Tonson, in his velvet cap, was the only relief afforded by the entire assemblage. On another occasion I have spoken so fully of this club, and its members, that I have only now to add my acknowledgments to Mr. Baker for the respect which he has evinced for the feelings of the public, in so carefully preserving, and liberally displaying, this rare and curious collection.

From Hartingfordbury I passed to Amwell, a suburb of Ware; interesting as the former residence of the amiable poet SCOTT. I was amply repaid for my attention. He died a middle-aged man, in 1783, leaving an infant daughter heir to his liberal fortunes, and to the domain which he had long laboured to adorn. This lady married a gentleman of the name of Hooper, and is now a widow, still in the prime of life. Mr. Scott was
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of the Society of Friends; and hence those fine sentiments in his writings which are so gratifying to lovers of peace and benevolence: hence, also, the excellent character which he left among his neighbours for the exercise of every social virtue,—a reputation which it would be unjust not to say is still enjoyed, in the fullest sense, by his amiable representative. I was shewn his half-length picture, and I also saw a drawing in his summer-house, representing him seated in his garden. He was a tall thin man, much accustomed to reading and meditation; benevolent, liberal, and easy of access. He appears to have expended large sums in completing the most extensive grotto in England. It contains no less than seven apartments, connected by long labyrinth passages, lined with flint, and adorned with a profusion of large and beautiful shells. There is also a house of cut flints, with flights of flint stairs; and the whole is surmounted by a beautiful summer-house, commanding an extensive prospect of the rich country described in the poem, called AMWELL, in the following pleasing lines:—

How beautiful,
How various, is yon view! delicious hills
Bounding smooth vales, smooth vales by wind-
ing streams
Divided, that here glide through grassy banks,
In open sun, there wander under shade
Of aspen tall, or ancient elm, whose boughs
O'erhang gray castles, and romantic farms,
And humble cots of happy shepherd swains.
Delightful habitations! with the song
Of birds melodious charm'd, and bleat of
flocks
From upland pastures heard, and low of kine
Grazing the rushy mead, and mingled sounds
Of falling waters and of whisp'ring winds—
Delightful habitations! o'er the land
Dispers'd around, from Waltham's osier'd
isles
To where bleak Nasing's lonely tower o'er-
looks
Her verdant fields; from Raydon's pleasant
groves,
And Hunsdon's bowers on Stort's irriguous
marge,
By Rhye's old walls, to Hoddesdon's airy street;
From Haly's woodland to the flow'ry meads
Of willow-shaded Stansted, and the slope
Of Amwell's mount, that's crown'd with yel-
low corn;
There from the green flat, softly swelling,
shows
Like some bright vernal cloud by zephyr's
breath
Just rais'd above the horizon's azure bound.

How picturesque the view! where up the side
Of that steep bank, her roofs of russet thatch
Rise mix'd with trees, above whose swelling
tops

Ascends the tall church tow'r, and loftier
still
The hill's extended ridge. How picturesque!
Where slow beneath that bank the silver
stream
Glides by the flowery isle, and willow groves
Wave on its northern verge, with trembling
tufts
Of osier intermix'd. How picturesque
The slender group of airy elm, the clump
Of pollard oak, or ash, with ivy brown
Entwin'd; the walnut's gloomy breadth of
boughs,
The orchard's ancient fence of rugged pales,
The haystack's dusky cone, the moss-grown
shed,
The clay-built barn; the elder-shaded cot,
Whose white-wash'd gable, prominent through
green
Of waving branches shows, perchance inscrib'd
With some past owner's name, or rudely
grac'd
With rustic dial, that scarcely serves to mark
Time's ceaseless flight; the wall with mant-
ling vines
O'er spread, the porch with climbing wood-
bine wreath'd;
And, under sheltering eaves, the sunny bench,—
Where brown hives range, whose busy tenants
fill,
With drowsy hum, the little garden gay,—
Whence blooming beans, and spicy herbs, and
flowers,
Exhale around a rich perfume!

Nothing can be more accurate in its
facts, or perhaps more poetical in its
language.

How is it possible to withhold one's
admiration of the man who has thus char-
acterized the only unsophisticated pe-
riod of human life:—

Childhood, happiest stage of life!
Free from care and free from strife;
Free from memory's ruthless reign,
Fraught with scenes of former pain;
Free from fancy's cruel skill,
Fabricating future ill;
Time, when all that meets the view,
All can charm, for all is new;
How thy long-lost hours I mourn,
Never, never to return!

Then to toss the circling ball,
Caught rebounding from the wall;
Then the mimic ship to guide
Down the kennel's dirty tide;
Then the hoop's revolving pace,
Through the dusty street to chase;
O! what joy! it once was mine,
Childhood, matchless boon of thine!
How thy long-lost hours I mourn,
Never, never, to return.

Nor can we enough admire the honest
moralist, who, in defiance of vulgar pre-
judices, ventured to speak of hired or
deluded assassins by profession, in the
following energetic lines:—

I hate the drum's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round:

To thoughtless youth it pleasure yields,
And lures from cities and from fields,
To sell their liberty for charms
Of tawdry lace and glitt'ring arms;
And when Ambition's voice commands,
To march, and fight, and fall, in foreign lands.

I hate that drum's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round:
To me it talks of ravag'd plains,
And burning towns, and ruin'd swains,
And mangled limbs, and dying groans,
And widows' tears, and orphans' moans;
And all that Misery's hand bestows,
To fill the catalogue of human woes.

Nothing can be more magnificent
than the rising grounds, and well-dis-
posed plantations, viewed from the back
of these premises; while the aspect of
the front, along the main street, connect-
ing Amwell and Ware, is noisy, vulgar,
and unpoetical: but it was impossible
to view the local scenes connected with
a man of such genius and such princi-
ples, without feelings of deep regard.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I presume that, by the insertion
of Dr. Renwick's letter concerning
Miss M'Avoy, you are desirous to en-
courage the discussion of her case, I take
the liberty of submitting one or two
brief observations on the subject.

In the first place, it has appeared to
me not a little extraordinary that so
little pains should have been taken by
Dr. Renwick, and the other gentlemen
who have furnished the accounts of the
case, to shew that Miss M'A. is *really*
and truly blind. Thus, Mr. Glover
contents himself with telling us, that,
at a certain period, "she became blind;"
and Dr. R. I observe, now talks of the
matter as hypothetical,—"*if* the fact
of her blindness be proved, &c.:" but it
is obvious that all the interest of the
inquiry turns on the proof of this fact,
and, till it is fully and incontestably
established, little stress can be laid on
any experiments that may be performed
on the supposition of its existence.

In opposition, however, to Dr. Ren-
wick's assertion of total blindness, we
have his own admission, that "the pupil
contracts and dilates;"* and I have been
informed by a gentleman who has had
the opportunity of seeing Miss M'A.,
that it even contracts strongly. This
has hitherto been considered as one of
the most satisfactory tests of the sen-
sibility of the retina to the presence of

light; and, if Dr. R. thinks otherwise,
it is incumbent on him to shew that it
is not applicable to the case in question.

But, supposing that the evidence of
blindness of the eyes rests on something
more than mere assumption, and that
Miss M'A. has had the faculty of seeing
transferred to other organs in the man-
ner described, it will follow, (unless we
are to conclude that the laws of vision
have been subverted in her case,) that
she must be possessed of innumerable
eyes, or organs resembling eyes, in the
points of her fingers, back of her hands,
&c.: for it is not pretended that she
discerns colours by the sense of touch;
but it is clearly the object of the experi-
ments to prove, that she can distin-
guish both colours and forms, and judge
of distances, with her fingers, in the
same manner as is usually done with
the eye.

"If such absurdities," says a foreign
journalist, in commenting on Mr. Glover's
letter,—"*if* such absurdities were worthy
of a serious refutation, we might remark,
that every part of a body which emits
or reflects light may be considered as
the centre from which the luminous
rays emanate and diverge in all direc-
tions; that, consequently, every portion
of Miss M'Avoy's fingers, in the experi-
ments recorded by Mr. Glover, must
have received the simultaneous impres-
sion of rays that proceeded from an
infinite number of different points; and
that it is, therefore, impossible that she
could distinguish, by the help of her
sense of touch alone, however exalted
it might be, the form and the situation
of the radiating points. In fact, we
know, that the eye itself loses the power
of discerning objects, when, by the
intervention of a concave or convex
lens, the images formed on the retina
are so much dilated as to fall over one
another. It is evident throughout the
whole paper, though it may not be ex-
pressed in a positive manner, that Mr.
Glover has allowed himself to believe
that a plane glass receives, in the open
air, on its surface, the picture of the
surrounding objects, as is the case in
the *camera obscura*. It is on this alleged
picture that Miss M'Avoy's fingers are
passed when she reads, or when she
examines distant objects: without the
help of this intervening glass she is in-
capable of reading or seeing. But, Mr.
Glover tells us, that she also read with
a convex lens at the distance of nine
inches from the book: the letters ap-
peared to her magnified, and he observed
that

* London Med. and Phys. Journal.

that her fingers were not at the focus, but were passed gently over the surface of the lens!"

A. H.

Curzon-street; May 9, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 409 of your last volume, I find a letter signed "A Traveller," stating a circumstance calculated to startle geologists. He found, he says, on a farm by Niddery Burn, near Edinburgh, a whyn dyke, or quarry of basaltes, intersected by a stratum of lime-stone, a few feet in thickness. This would, I allow, if unexplained, be a very extraordinary circumstance in geology: but, if this traveller had made enquiries in the neighbourhood, he would not have occupied your pages on a subject worse than trifling.

Having resided the greatest part of my life on the estate in question, I very well remember that, about twenty-seven years ago, a great quantity of lime-stone was collected by the late Mr. Cameron, for some purpose which I cannot now call to mind; and I know that his death, and some other circumstances, caused it to be unused for several years. Some improvements being at length projected, the remains of the lime-stone were thrown into an old whyn dyke adjacent, which had not been used for a considerable time; and this I suppose has caused the appearances which have misled the Traveller.

A. GORDON.

Berners-street; Jan. 8.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IOBSERVE in your Magazine a letter signed J. H. which requests some information on the nature and cure of Bronchocele, or swollen neck, which is, as justly observed, not only a great deformity, but, when in an advanced state, may be productive of considerable danger. The burnt sponge is the remedy generally prescribed; but, in order to produce any real benefit, it is necessary to continue its use for such a considerable length of time, that few patients have resolution to persevere in the remedy. Indeed, I believe, very few truly bad cases have been cured by it. I have never seen one such.

I have lately had a case of this kind under my care, which I perfectly cured by passing a seton, and suffering it to remain several weeks,—when the tumor, which was very large, had entirely subsided. The patient was a man, there-

fore the scars formed by this treatment was no objection to it. Whether in a female, the existence afterwards of two small marks, one on each side of the throat, would be considered sufficient to forbid the operation,—is a question which must be left entirely to the ideas of the patient. J. RICARDS, Surgeon. Kingston-house, Bath; Jan. 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

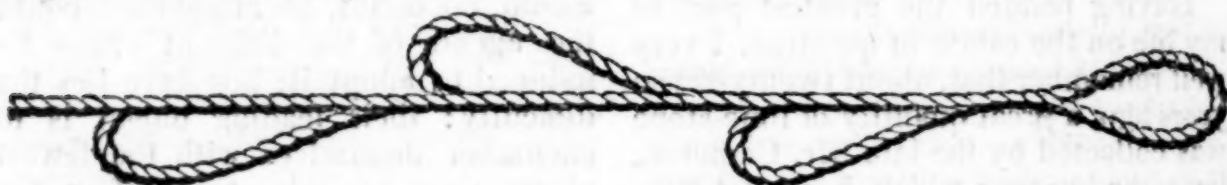
YOUR correspondent Mr. Robinson (April,) deserves honourable mention for his proposal of hair-mattresses to be prepared, and in readiness to accompany the fire-engines in the metropolis, to facilitate the escape of infants, or others, too feeble or too much terrified to avail themselves of other means. The plan is practicable, and would, no doubt, be efficacious, could the agents of the different offices be induced to adopt it; but here lies the difficulty: their leading object is to encumber themselves with the fewest obstructions possible; and, I fear, the bulk of the apparatus would be considered by them as a sufficient reason for its rejection. The idea of having it in four divisions to increase the safety of the leap from its size, is good; but, if its very excellence should become an impediment to its adoption, it would be well to consider if no substitute could be used, having fewer disadvantages. Perhaps a good-sized feather-bed, such as are in common use, might not expose the subject to so much danger as at first view might be supposed. With a man at each corner, it could not be expected that they could instantaneously change the position to accommodate it to every varying circumstance; but, generally, the spot where the sufferer would fall, and more especially if it were an infant dropt from the hands of another person, might be ascertained with sufficient exactness for safety; and, if so, the means would be always at hand, and easy of attainment. Let the firemen be instructed to have it uppermost in their minds, that, if any person is known to be in the house, they should instantly apply to any house in the neighbourhood for the largest bed which could be procured; and, no doubt, it would be one of the best modes which could be adopted.

Mr. R. says, "it should be dropt as soon as touched by the falling body." Is this idea correct? Would not the force of the fall be rendered more harmless by keeping

keeping the bed stretched to the utmost? The weight would operate sufficiently, I should think, without calculating upon slackening the tension. After all, I by no means wish to have his intention abandoned; the objection lies in the difficulty of procuring active recommendations. Thousands will, no doubt, read the suggestion, and pronounce it to be very good, and think no more about it than if it had been a "common sermon, as poor Richard says;" but will a single individual step forward to promote it? I would advise Mr. R. or any person in London, to send a circular to all the fire-offices in the district, displaying the utility of a plan, and urging its attempt; many an arrant fool has taken ten times the pains to accomplish a favourite hoax; and shall benevolence linger while folly is upon the stretch?

It would soon be seen if they, or any of them, so far approved it as to make the trial, and experience would then decide its utility. But, if no attempt should be made, humanity must look farther afield for other resources.

Captain Manby, some years ago, recommended the use of a rope with loops right and left like a step-ladder, two or three of which should be deposited in every house; say one to each floor, and of suitable length, and each might have its place under the bed without flutter or incumbrance. One end of the rope to have a loop, to slip it round the bed post, the other end to be thrown out of the window. To fix attention to the proposal, can you, sir, give this diagram? it will need no farther explanation:



The strength and manner of making the loops must be left to the contrivance of the rope-maker; but they should be stiff enough to project and keep themselves open,—like what I remember we school-boys, some five-and-forty years ago, used for our stilts,—but our loops were of leather. Or, perhaps, a more simple, and equally

useful contrivance, would be to have a rope with the same loop at top; and, instead of the steps, to have little projections or knots fixed at about nine inches distance from each other, just to prevent its slipping through the hands; and there are few cases where a person might not use it to advantage.



The captain's proposal has never been much, if at all, adopted, from the almost impossibility, I apprehend, of interesting the public in a measure where individual safety is the only object, and where (happily perhaps in a general sense,) forebodings as to possible distress make but little impression on minds engaged with the pleasures or avocations of life. It has not been earnestly introduced, because nobody thought of setting it a-going! So good a thing should not, however, be neglected; and it is much to be desired that some rope-maker on the spot would attempt it, or if the hint should be lost upon them, any individual, whose heart has sickened at the late lamentable statements,

might take the charge and trouble upon himself. "It is astonishing" (says the benevolent Franklin,) "how much good a man may do if he will but make a trade of it." If I were ten years younger, I think, by taking a journey to London for the purpose, I could essentially benefit the community of my own countrymen, and the cause of humanity throughout the world by the example; and, at the same time, cover my expenses by contracting with some maker for such a quantity as the demand might require, and having them offered ready-made from house to house all through the metropolis. Who would refuse the advantage if presented upon such a moderate charge as should secure to the

the undertaker no more than a decent remuneration for his trouble and risque? As the case stands, I willingly surrender the hint, with every hope of success, into the hands of any one who may have the energy and patriotism to make the trial.

May 4.

J. LUCKCOCK.

ERRATUM.—In my paper of last month, (p. 319, l. 14,) I borrowed the word *immigration* from Birkbeck's American Tour, considering it deserving of adoption, as expressive of the influx of population,—in opposition to *emigration*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late number you requested any of your readers would furnish you with hints for the better security of the boiler of a steam-boat from bursting, from the ignorance or carelessness of the person who attends it.

Instead of one, let there be three safety-valves placed at proper distances from each other, over each of which place a cap of wrought-iron, of the form of a hollow cone, or candle-extinguisher,—the diameter of the base about six or seven inches, and the height fifteen or eighteen inches; each cap to be perforated with fifty or sixty circular holes, of about half an inch diameter, to admit the escape freely of the superfluous steam. It is scarcely necessary to add that the caps are to be firmly fixed to the lid of the boiler. It is obvious, from the safety-valves being so secured, no explosion can take place from the ignorance or carelessness of the person who attends the boiler. To prevent any madman from wilfully causing an explosion, include the caps in the frustum of a hollow cone, of similar metal, the diameter of the base of which to be an inch larger than that of the cap; the smaller end to be two inches diameter, and its length about the same as that of the cap, and, of course, fixed firmly to the lid of the boiler.

As it is impossible to be too cautious in endeavouring to prevent the explosion of the steam-boiler used by farmers for steaming, by heated steam, potatoes, turnips, &c. and as the danger is increased by the extreme ignorance and thoughtlessness of the boys and servants who attend the boiler, I have placed in the cover of my steam-boiler, for the above purposes, an additional safety-valve, by boring a hole longitudinally through the wooden plug fixed in the hole through which the water is poured into the boiler when wanted. In this

hole in the plug I have placed a wooden peg, or safety-valve, and which operates with more freedom than the original brass safety-valve. Let the lower end of the wooden plug extend four or five inches below the lid of the boiler, and the safety-peg to the bottom of the plug. Thus, having two safety-valves instead of one, it is evident the danger of explosion is diminished one-half, at least.

G. BOOTH.

Allerton; May 11, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I have no doubt of your desire to give the most correct information and impartial statements in your widely circulated Magazine, I have taken the liberty of addressing a few remarks to you on the notice taken of the steam-apparatus employed by Messrs. Whitbread and Co. in the Monthly Magazines for Feb. and March last.

The mode of applying high-pressure steam with *safety* and *effect* to the boiling of fluids in vessels of the *largest capacity*, was introduced into the brewery under my patent for "brewing, distilling, and sugar-refining, by the heat of steam."

The apparatus in Chiswell-street was planned and executed under the immediate direction of my brother and myself; and, as its present successful operation is the result of much previous labour and experiment, and as its failure would have affected our reputation as chemists and engineers, it is but just and right that we should have the credit of the plan, which, through error, has been given to others.

PHILIP TAYLOR.

Bromley, Middlesex; April 1818.

P.S. It may, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers to learn, that we have perfected our patent gas-stove. The principle differs from any thing hitherto employed for the purpose; our gas being produced by the decomposition of any *cheap oil*.—The apparatus is compact, and easily managed; and, for a moderate expence, any gentleman may light his mansion with gas, free from sulphur, without involving the trouble and inconvenience of a coal-gas apparatus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just learned from an eminent horticulturist, that the most complete application of steam to hot-houses, has been made in Mr. Strutt's gardens, at Derby, by the person who fitted up Mr. Strutt's kitchen, and, under

under the directions of that eminent economist and philosopher, heated and ventilated the Derby Infirmary, some years ago. If any correspondent, or Derby reader, of your widely-spread miscellany, would give some account of this improvement, he would render an important service to many gentlemen about to employ steam in their gardens; but who are puzzled whether to employ Shien's, Traver's, Loddige's, Blewit's, or, what seems much the best, Mr. Mainwarring's mode, as exemplified at Mr. Gunter's, Earl's-court.

HORTULANUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Walker's Rules for the use of the Articles *a* and *an*, which I gave as answer to the inquiry of Orpri, are so plain, simple, and easy to be attended to, that I never should have thought any opposition would arise on that subject, had it not attracted the notice of your correspondent Scholasticus, whose arguments are more hypothetical than positive.

With due deference to such an opponent, I still maintain that the remarks of Mr. Walker are founded on the practice of the most correct authors, and corroborated by general usage. 'He does not consider his regulations (whether judicious or not,) to be wholly inviolable: but tells us, that the ear is the best judge in any critical point like the present. Now, I would ask Scholasticus if he does not think, that to say *a useful book*, *an heroic action*, &c. sounds more agreeably than *an useful book*, *a heroic action*, &c? Common sense would answer in the affirmative; and, therefore, where any thing is so evident, a "uniformity of opinion should constantly present itself."

In his opinion, it seems a matter of the utmost indifference, whether we use *a* or *an* before vowels, long or short, or before *h* aspirated or silent: but let me remind him, that little niceties contribute to great exactness; and that, if we neglect the simple grammatical rules in one instance, we may in others, and thereby introduce nothing but perplexity and confusion in language.

Φιλόλογος.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the fourth volume of Dr. Thompson's excellent system of Chemistry,

in which he treats of the animal functions, there is the following passage, under the head "Assimilation."

"What the reason is, that the decay of the organs causes death; or, which is the same thing, causes the living principle either to cease to act, or to leave the body altogether, it is perfectly impossible to say, because we know too little of the nature of the living principle, and of the manner in which it is connected with the body. The last is evidently above the human understanding; but many of the properties of the living principle have been discovered; and, were the facts already known properly arranged, and such general conclusion drawn from them as their connexion with each other fully warrants, a degree of light would be thrown upon the animal economy, which those, who have not attended to the subject, are not aware of."

As this is a matter replete with interest to any man who indulges in reflection upon the mystery of his being, perhaps some of your scientific correspondents can inform me, whether the doctor's hint has been taken up and pursued by any able physiologist.

March 21, 1818.

W. F. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

IN my letter on the subject of relieving the poor, in your Magazine for May 1818, at p. 298, second column, three lines from the bottom, your printer has put *landholder* for *fundholder*; and, as it is an error that materially affects the whole tenor of my observations, I must request you to insert this correction.

My idea is, (however unpalatable it may be to the public creditors,) that the only way to secure their dividends is to contribute their share to the poor-rates; for certainly they are *rents*, derived from paper acres it is true, and therefore not to be taxed equally with land,—which one can see without spectacles; but still, as a means of income derived from capital, liable to taxation in a certain proportion. What that proportion ought to be must depend a good deal on their value in the market, and ought certainly to be considerably less than land; not only because they are subject to great fluctuation in price, but because the security, supposed to represent them, will be greatly diminished whenever they come to foreclose.

Bristol; May 5, 1818.

G. CUMBERLAND.

To

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOU have before favoured me with the insertion of two papers on the Dialect of Derbyshire,—in which I have endeavoured to shew, that the local peculiarities of vulgar pronunciation are not, as is generally imagined, a corruption produced by ignorance and illiteracy; but rather the ruins of the ancient language of this country, preserved by pertinacious adherence through successive ages. The point to be inquired of is simply this,—whether, as the vulgar tongue and the polite differ, we are to attribute the divarication to the learned or the illiterate, the rude or the refined: for, if we suppose them once to have spoken alike, (as no doubt they did,) the only question is, to which we may attribute the change. The sounds of words are, by no means, preserved to us through the symbolical medium of writing. Different ones in different places, and, doubtless, at different times in the same place, have been given to the same character. The attempt to fix them by dictionaries is an invention of very modern times; and even the spelling of words was three centuries ago quite various and arbitrary. The learned were, therefore, possessed of no better means of preserving the pronunciation than the unlearned, the same method being in common to both. Now it requires no great keenness of sagacity to observe, and may be remarked without an intention to satirize, that the class of mankind, which would distinguish itself as polite or fashionable, does frequently, for the sole purpose of marking a difference from inferiors, manifest a whimsical affectation of singularity; while the unemulous and laborious class plods on in the same undeviating course of toil, amusements, and customs, without one thought of change. What they do often by habit, they do with facility; change, and the pursuit of novelty, require leisure and exertion in contrivance and execution,—which they are both unable and disinclined to bestow. In corroboration of this, it is remarkable how faithfully the rude have preserved the manners and habits of their sires,—their modes of labour, and their diversions; and, amongst these, have handed down, by a singular kind of tradition, many pieces of the history and policy of ages many centuries remote.—See *Bradly's Clavis Calendaria*, passim; *Warburton's Notes on Pope*, 6, 134; 2 *Black. Com.* 55.

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If, then, we find them in other respects more faithful guardians of ancient manners, why not so of our pronunciation? As a voucher for its probability, we have in the Gypsies an admirable instance of the preservation of language: for it has lately been ascertained, that the gypsies are an Indian cast, which left that country four centuries ago, and that their secret speech or slang is really the Hindoostanee language, wonderfully preserved almost in a state of purity, when they were separated so distantly from the mother country, and mixed with and spoke the tongues of other nations to whom theirs was unknown.—See *Hoyland's History of the Gypsies*.

We find many words in frequent use amongst the illiterate, but now discarded by our dictionaries, and their places supplied by synonymous terms of more classic origin, that present us with some traces or vestiges of antiquity. Thus, for *rue* we have *herb o'grace*, herb of grace. The reason of this designation, and the superstitious rite whose memory it preserves, is, that holy water was sprinkled with it, and it was used as a principal ingredient in the potion which Romish priests gave in exorcisms. Shakespeare has employed the word in *Hamlet*, act 4, sc. 7.—“There's *rue* for you, and here's some for me: we may call it herb o'grace on Sundays.” Shrove Tuesday is called *Fasten*, or *Fasting Tuesday*; being the day preceding the first day of Lent, or the period of fasting before Easter.

Some, perhaps, may decry this essay as a useless and unsubstantial pursuit of novelty, and demand authorities; regarding nothing as true if not asserted by others, nothing important if not fortified by the evidence of the ancients. To such I would reply, that, in the time of Cicero, many “delighted in an unpolished rustic mode of expression, as most resembling the ancients,” and that L. Cotta was pleased “*gravitate linguæ sonoque vocis agresti; et illud quod loquitur, priscum visum iri putat, si planum fuerit rusticanum.*”—Cicero *de Oratore*, lib. 3. c. 11. Cicero himself seems to discountenance the opinion, and, through an erroneous conception, would persuade us that the language spoken at Rome and Athens was more likely to resemble the ancient pronunciation of Italy and Greece, and the speech of their females most to resemble that of their forefathers, on account of its sweetness, clearness, and simplicity. Now, on the contrary, it is evident,—

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1. That

1. That language in its infancy is every where harsh, and rude, filled with strong guttural sounds, and difficult combinations of consonants, which, like an unbeautiful roughness and excrescence, are gradually polished and worn away.

2. That the places and the persons mentioned are the very centre and spring of innovation, and can, with much less probability, be supposed to preserve the pristine form of the language. Had Cicero's argument been to prove the eligibility instead of the antiquity of various dialects, it would have had greater weight. But, in regard to the latter, it has none. Nor does his assertion appear more forcible, that the female sex, as more secluded from the world, may be deemed to derive their language from parent to child, unchanged for a long succession of ages. Their intercourse with society was, no doubt, sufficient to acquaint them with the prevailing dialect of the time.

Greece, consisting originally of many independent states, amongst which there was not the liberal intercourse that modern times enjoy, their language presents us with a striking example of the same tongue becoming divided into a great number of varieties, known by the name of dialects, and classed under the titles of the Attic, the Ionic, the Æolic, and the Doric. These again were perhaps but names of genera, which were subdivided into a multitude of others, almost every city having its own peculiar dialect.—“Εἰ δὲναι δὲι (says Lysias,) ὅτι Δωρῆδος πολλὰ ἴσιν ὑποδιαίρεσις τοπικαί. ἄλλως γὰρ Κρητὲς διαλέγονται, καὶ ἄλλως Ῥόδιοι, καὶ ἄλλως Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ ἄλλως Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἑτέρως δὲ Συρακῆσιοι καὶ Σικελοί.”—What he remarks of the Doric was no doubt applicable to the other dialects. The same is observed of the Ionic by Herodotus. Now, it is well known, that the Ionians were a colony from Attica, led into Asia Minor under the conduct of Nileas and Androcles, the two sons of Codrus, to ease that country of its redundant population.—*Pausanias* 7. c. 2. They, consequently, at the period of their emigration, spoke the same language with the parent state. And, if the account of Strabo be correct, that the ancient Attic and the modern Ionic were the same,—“τὴν ἰαῶσα τὴν παλαιὰ Ἀττικὴν τὴν αὐτὴν φάμεν. καὶ γὰρ Ἴωνες ἐκαλεῖτο οἱ τῷ Ἀττικῷ.”—*Strab.* l. 8. Then it follows, that the change was induced by Athenian refinement, and that the Ioni-

ans still retained their primitive accent. We are, indeed, told by Dionysius of Hallicarnassus, that this change was rapidly going on, and that the writings of Plato and Thucydides were in the ancient, while those of Lysias were in the modern, Attic dialect.—“*Λυσίας τῆς Ἀττικῆς γλώττης ἀριστὸς καὶνὸν, ὃ τῆς ἀρχαίας ἢ κίχρηται Πλάτων καὶ Θουκυδίδης, ἀλλὰ τῆς καὶ ἐκείνου τὸν χρόνον ἐπιχωριαζέσης.*” And it was not the rage of refinement or innovation alone that would effect this fluctuation in their tongue; but, like every populous city, being open to the frequent intercourse of strangers, different in their manners and language, their own could not fail to derive from others some shade of colouring, some degree of variation. Athenæus says of them, “I have known many of the Athenians imitating the Macedonians through an intermixture of the people.”—*Μακεδονίζοντες οἶδα πολλὰς τῶν Ἀττικῶν διὰ τὴν ἐπιμιξίαν.* Are we not then to suppose, that these causes will alike operate and equally influence the people of this country? Those of elevated rank, of affluent fortunes, those engaged in the pursuits of commerce and of foreign traffic, are at least as exposed to them now, and as subject to their impressions, as the Athenians at the period alluded to. And, though the Ionic might in some degree become contaminated by barbarisms borrowed from their neighbours, we do not perceive the provincial dialects of this country capable of attracting any thing heterogeneous, being cut off from surrounding states by its insular situation.

An examination of languages themselves will afford us proof of what is asserted. Many sounds, owing to the cause before mentioned, or to a natural conformation of the organs of speech, have an aptitude to leave, like a river, their ancient channel, and flow by a more free and a neighbouring course. They undergo a gradual permutation, changing those that are of difficult for those that are of more easy enunciation, and are for that reason possessed of more sweetness and harmony. As mankind at all times and in all places are endowed with the same organs, it follows that every language must in some degree pass through the same process of refinement, which may be ascertained as well from the materials that Greek and Roman grammarians have left us, as from a knowledge of modern tongues.

This field of research is extensive, and
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to critically traverse it in every part would be more than the subject may demand. I shall, therefore, satisfy myself with some prominent instances, and leave many others, of the same nature, as too obvious to escape the notice of an attentive reader.

Mr. Jones, in his account of the origin of the Greek digamma, (Gr. Gram. p. 329,) says—"that in the oriental languages, whence, with the words affected by it, it was borrowed by the Greeks, gutturals abounded, and, like other consonants, contained in themselves the vowels necessary to their pronunciation. But the tendency of every guttural, when become habitual, is to soften down, in the rapidity of utterance, first into a mere aspirate or hard breathing, and then, in some cases, entirely to vanish; and, in others, to be changed for more easy and agreeable sounds,"—for the most part into labials. "These changes are not peculiar to any one language, but are founded on the structure of the organs of speech, and in the nature of habit." Thus, from *χωμος* we have *humus*; from *cornu*, *horn*; from *τοιον*, a wall, *Ιλιον*, often pronounced by Homer, *φιλιον*. In the same manner the gutturals in *taught*, *wrought*, *fought*, have become quiescent; and in *cough*, *laugh*, are changed into labials. *Pagan*, in French, becomes *païen*. I have in a former paper remarked, that many similar words, which in common pronunciation have acquired the labial, have, in the dialect of this county, still retained the aspirate.

The Hebrew, the Celtic, and other early languages, have numerous gutturals amongst their primitive sounds, which, on derivation into other tongues, become aspirates or labials. The Spaniards have, instead of the guttural, in most instances, adopted an intermediate sound, as observable in their *j*, *x*, and *g*, which may not improperly be termed a guttural aspirate; a similar one is found in the *g* and *ch* of the Germans. But it may be remarked, that these latter become, for the most part, mute on introduction of the words containing them into the English tongue. Thus *wege*, way; whence we have *waggon*; *sagen*, say; *liegen*, lie, still pronounced in Derbyshire, *lig*; *sägen*, a saw, &c.; *richten*, to righten, or straighten; *ego*, *ich*, *je*, *io*, *I*. The great number of evanescent gutturals in the parent tongue may, perhaps, be one cause of the frequent aspirates found in the dialect of this county.

The last instance affords an example of the next position I shall advance;—that the vowels undergo a change from open and broad to close and slender: thus, the *e* (Italian, our *a* in *care*) becomes converted into *i* (Italian, our *ee* in *green*). Cicero has remarked this diversity in the conversation of the rustic and the citizen of his time. After advancing the arguments before mentioned, he proceeds,—"*Quare Cotta noster, cujus tu illa lata, sulpiti, nonnumquam imitaris, ut Iota literam tollas et E plenissimum dicas, non mihi oratores, antiquos, sed messorum videtur imitari.*" *De Orator*, l. 3. c. 12.—taking it for a fact as sufficiently proved, that the language of the vulgar cannot be that of the ancients. This sound, however, which Cicero acknowledges as peculiar only to husbandmen, Quintilian shews us to have not been unfrequent amongst early Latin writers; that *sibi* and *quasi* were in many books written *sibe* and *quase*; *Minerva*, *Menerva*; *liber*, *leber*, &c. *Quintil. lib. 1. c. 4. and 7.* And, if any thing were wanting to the authority of Quintilian to prove the position, that of the Derbyshire dialect might be added, according to which, every sound of *ee* is pronounced *a* or *ai*, as *meet*, *mait*, *feet*, *fait*, &c.

The *u* before *m* or *n* in time becomes converted into *e*: thus, the Latin future in *dus*, originally *undus*, became *endus*.—See *Carey's Prosody*, p. 191. By a similar conversion, do we find *drum* pronounced by the inhabitants of London *drem*, with the guttural *e* in *her*, and the *m* assuming the French nasal sound, perfectly like the "*im*" in *impoli*, *unpolite*.

The *o* becomes changed into *u* before one of the liquids or a labial. Thus amongst the Greeks *ὄνυμα* and *πλευρ* of the Doric dialect, and *κόθορος* became in Latin *cothurnus*, *πορφύρα*, *purpura*. Priscian says, that some of the Italian cities had not an *o*; but supplied its place with a *u*, especially the Umbrians and Thuscans. In words terminating in *os* they convert the *o* into *u*: *πελαγος*, *pelagus*. The most antient do moreover, continues he, change many words in their principal syllables: thus *cungram*, *luminem*, *fontes*, &c.; also we have *vult* for *volt*, *publicus* for *pop'licus*, *vulnus* for *vobnus*, &c.—*Carey Lat. Pros. 3. and 44.* In the same manner the French often derive words from the Latin, by changing *o* into *u*; as *favor*, *faveur*, *gloriosus*, *glorieux*; &c. and the Spanish, as *corde*, *cuerda*; *forum*, *fueva*, &c.

To add further authorities seems superfluous, or others might be added to them, that the opinion I entertain is not altogether inconsistent with the sentiments of either ancient or modern grammarians. We do not, however, meet with the grounds on which the supposition was built, or the proofs by which it might be supported: and the probability alone, that a secluded and almost isolated class of people were likely to be more faithful depositaries of ancient accent than the fashionable, the volatile, or the innovating inhabitants of cities, may have been the only reason they conceived. If, therefore, you shall deem these remarks to possess in interest and solidity what they do in novelty, I shall be obliged by their insertion.

W. BAINBRIGGE.

Alfreton; April 23, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for January 1804, page 664, is a curious account of some ancient tapestry, as old as the conquest, supposed to be embroidered by Queen Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror. This ancient tapestry was then exhibited in London. Can any of your readers inform the public, what has since become of this vestige of antiquity; and if it can yet be seen?

SAMPSON WRIGHT.

Bow; April 2, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of the Remarks on the Death of Cyrus congratulates himself on being the occasion of calling forth the very learned communications of Mr. Faber upon this subject: and, desirous of bringing the question to a short issue, he begs leave, in addition to the authorities before adduced, to cite two passages which have since occurred to him from historians of the highest reputation in ancient and in modern times,—Livy and Arrian; whose competency to judge, and to guide the judgment of others on any such question, cannot easily be controverted. Livy, (lib. ix. c. 17,) says, "To pass by other illustrious kings and leaders, who afford exemplary instances of human vicissitudes, what but length of life subjected to the inconstant caprice of fortune Cyrus, whom the Greeks, in their panegyrics, exalt above all others?"

In the noble speech of Calisthenes to Alexander, that philosopher, according

to Arrian, (lib. iv. c. ii.) says, "If you object to this, that Cyrus, the son of Cambyses, was the first of all men who had divine worship offered him; and that this had been given to the monarchs of Persia and Media ever since, consider, I beseech thee, that the Scythians, an indigent, but free, people, corrected Cyrus for his unexampled presumption." And on another occasion, speaking in his own person, this excellent historian observes, "As to the overthrow the Persians at last received in Scythia, I cannot certainly affirm whether it happened on account of the disadvantage of their station, or any other error of Cyrus, or whether those Persians were really inferior, in military affairs, to the Scythians."—Lib. v. c. 4.

Mr. Faber has therefore only to produce passages as express, and they will probably be comprised in a very small compass, from authors of equal credit, in support of the narrative of Xenophon, to compel the acknowledgment, not indeed of the truth of that narrative, but that it is impossible, amid such confusion and contradiction, to ascertain what the truth is. If Strabo says any thing to the purpose, let the passage be produced at full length. Even Lucian may demand a hearing; though it is to be feared that, with many persons, the authority of Rabelais or Don Quixote would go just as far.

With regard to "the voluntary submission of Media to Persia," asserted by Xenophon in his "Romance of the grand Cyrus," it is some satisfaction to find that Mr. F. thinks "the report of military conquest most probable;" though accompanied with some surprise that, in his opinion, "the difference is not of very great importance," that is, of course, historical importance: for, as to any possible influence, good or bad, on the present state of mankind, it must be confessed of no importance whether Carthage was conquered by Rome, or Rome by Carthage. M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the objections made to the use of animal food, by a correspondent of your's of this month, is this,—"that veal may be blown up by persons with diseased lungs, which would not fail to convey the septic poison to the carcase, &c. to the great danger of the consumers;" "this gentleman and his friend very charitably supposing, "there is scarcely a butcher in large market-

market-towns but is a victim to venereal infection twice a year at least." To this objection I reply,—1. That a man with diseased lungs cannot blow up a calf; for it is none but the most robust and healthy man who is capable of forcing air, by his mouth, into the cellular substance of a calf. 2. Admitting the possibility of the lungs becoming affected by venereal disease, and that the butcher in this state could inflate the calf,—still the objection will not hold good; for it has been proved, that it is not possible to communicate the disease in question in this manner; nor will the matter itself, when taken into the stomach in some quantity, prove infectious.* However, in large towns this is not often put to the test,—the butchers using a pair of bellows instead of their lungs.

The medical gentleman he speaks of, so strongly inclined to adopt the use of a vegetable diet and distilled water, I should imagine can be very little acquainted with those facts which clearly demonstrate, from the structure of the teeth, stomach, and intestines, that man is an omnivorous† animal, and that a proper quantity of animal food contributes to his strength; and I hope this defence of its use, particularly of veal, may quiet the apprehensions of those good folks who indulge themselves in this delicacy.

A GRAZIER.

Long-Buckley; April 22.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a THIRD TOUR in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON, of BENNETTS'-HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XV.

Bala; Sept. 16, 1799.

My dear brother,

WE are come hither by the way of Pont Aber Glaslyn, and Tan-y-Bwlch, a road that every English tourist goes once; but, I believe, none ever went it twice, except my father, who has now passed over it three times.

We went through the village of Bettws (Bead-house), and under Moel Elian, the round mountain that inter-

cepts Snowdon from Caernarvon. This sole mountain now divided us from the lower lake of Llanberis. On the right rose Mynedd Vawr, (great mountain,) the twin brother of Moel Elian, but with one of its sides broken into a tremendous precipice. The vale, between, consisted of a few starved meadows; at the end of which was a mill, and a broad and rapid, though not a high, fall of water. Here the road wound suddenly round to the left, and we found ourselves on the margin of Cwellin Pool (pronounced Quethlin): we rode more than a mile by its side.

The base of Snowdon comes down to Cwellin Pool, and the usual ascent is a little beyond. Not a cloud was in the atmosphere. I saw Snowdon in perfection: every atom of his vast surface was visible, and I looked at him as if I would get acquainted with every atom. But he is a giant among other giants: had I been on his summit, he would have had no competitor; but, from below, I should not have discovered that it was Snowdon. This mountain fills the whole space between the lake of Cwellin and the upper lake of Llanberis, and shoots beyond them both.

From Bettws to Beddgelert, (called Bethkelert,) there is no losing the way; no turning to the right, or to the left. The road is through a continued defile, between two ranges of mountains, that, I believe, never recede from each other half-a-mile. At the head of Cwellin Pool is an opening on the right, called Drws y coed, (door of the wood,) which leads through Nant Nantlle; passes by two small lakes, called Llynian Nantlle; and ends at Llanllyfrie, in the road from Caernarvon to Penmorfa and Criccaeth. This pass is so obscure that I did not see it; and, I believe, the vale can only be explored on foot: yet in this unfrequented place is a farm so considerable, that its occupier keeps three hundred goats, two thousand sheep, thirty dairy cows, and fourscore head of other cattle. The vale produces oats; but neither wheat nor barley will ripen.

At Beddgelert is the first visible opening in the mountains. The village contains a church and seven houses, one of which is a decent inn: it is situated in the junction of three vales. The rivers Glaslyn and Colwyn make each of them one; and they join together and form a third. A few fertile meadows surround the place, and the whole is embosomed in lofty mountains.

As I contemplated the tomb-stones in

* See Mr. Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Disease, p. 291.

† See Sir E. Home's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.—I have taken the liberty of referring to these authorities, that it may not be supposed that my occupation as a grazier has prejudiced me in favour of animal, as well as vegetable, diet.

in the church-yard, and reflected on the age of man, I found that, among the mountains, as in populous cities, his term is limited, the number of his years which he cannot pass; and I was not able to ascertain that local circumstances materially shorten or extend his days.

The origin of the name of Beddgelert has been detailed in verse and prose. A prince of Wales, on his return from hunting, was met by his favourite dog, which had been left behind: the animal expressed his joy, on seeing his master, by every means that heart could devise, and eyes, paws, and tail express. Not so the master. He observed that the dog was covered with blood, and he saw that the cradle of his only son was overturned on the floor. "Wretch!" cried he, "thou hast killed my son!" He drew his sword, and, as retributive justice demanded, he killed the dog. He then did what, it must be confessed, he might as well have done before—he took up the cradle to examine into the particular circumstances of the fact, and found the boy unhurt, with a dead serpent lying by his side. Concluding that the dog had slain the serpent in the child's defence, and touched with remorse for having destroyed his son's deliverer, this wise and merciful prince resolved to make him all the amends now in his power. He interred him honourably, and erected a church over his remains. The church, and afterwards the village, was called *Bedd*, which signifies *grave*, and *Gelert* was the name of the dog.

From Beddgelert I walked to Pont Aber Glaslyn, (the bridge over the mouth of the Glaslyn,) which is a mile and a-half distant. The river descends in perpetual cascades, and foams among enormous rocks, through a chasm between mountains of a stupendous height. It fills the whole space, at the bottom; and the road is cut on their base. We now entered upon the celebrated bad road to Tan-y-Bwlch, which, from Pont Aber Glaslyn, is seven miles in length. It runs across a tract of high rocky ground, the refuse of the mountains, which divides two rivers that empty themselves into the sea, a little below. It is the grand pass from Caernarvonshire to Merionethshire, and is travelled by all sorts of carriages; but the Welsh themselves say, that the only way to travel it in safety is on foot. If their business can be made to suit the tide,

they always go along the sands and ford the *traeths*, that is, the estuaries of the two rivers; but strangers, not so well knowing how to escape the dangers of the water, generally encounter the inconvenience of the rocks.

Some of the descents between Pont Aber Glaslyn and Tan-y-Bwlch were so steep, that it shook my whole frame to walk down them, though I leaned half my weight upon my father; and I wondered, as I saw the horses led before me, that it was possible for them to keep on four legs so unequally placed. The road was rugged beyond description; native rock, in steps and ledges; huge stones, in holes and ridges. Dirty it can never be; for there is not a particle of soil, or any material, of which dirt can be composed.

For six miles we saw neither horses, cattle, nor house, except in our view down the vale of Llanfrothen, which divided this rocky tract on our right, towards the sea: mountains rose on our left; and the ground we passed over was, in some places, bare rock; and in others, covered with heath and moss, intermixed with a few blades of grass, affording subsistence to some straggling sheep. Yet even this is private property, divided by stone walls; and we should have had the trouble of opening eight or ten gates, if a party of boys had not walked by the side of our horses, and rendered us that service. From the heights, we had constantly a view of *Traeth Mawr*; and, towards the last, of both the *traeths* at once. They grew nearer to each other as they approached the sea, the land which separates them becoming narrower.

Near Tan-y-Bwlch we passed a cottage: exhausted with fatigue, and parched with thirst, I shewed the poor woman a shilling, and pronounced the word—*cwrw*, (*cooroo*) in vain. She possessed no such luxury; and I gave her, from compassion, what I had offered for a draught of beer.

A fine road wound down the Bwlch, through the woods of Mr. Oakley. We passed the inn, crossed the vale, and ascended a steep cultivated hill, on the opposite side, on which stands the village of Festiniog. From Beddgelert to Festiniog it is only eleven miles, and we had been five hours in coming. I never toiled so hard in any five hours of my life, and was almost ready to give a proof of the truth of that system, which supposes man to be a quadruped, by crawling

crawling on all-fours. At Festiniog I could neither eat nor rest; but I drank milk like a calf.

The situation of Festiniog is beautiful: it is placed on one of the steep hills that skirt the vale, and mountains rise behind it. It is a neat compact village, and, for this country, a large one; containing a church, two inns, and several creditable houses. The lands about it are fruitful, and the women not less so; for I was informed that they seldom bring fewer than a dozen or fourteen children each, and sometimes five-and-twenty.

Village as it is, Festiniog may be called the metropolis of the mountains. In a circumference of more than a hundred miles, there is no where so many houses assembled together. It is twenty-three miles distant from Caernarvon; eighteen from Llanrwst; eighteen from Bala; twenty from Dolgellen; twenty-two from Barmouth; and twelve from the little town of Harlech; and the whole of the road to every one of these places is over, or under, or between, mountains. The people of Festiniog go to market to Bala, and fetch their wheat from Llanrwst. The latter road is superlatively bad, and never marked with English footsteps.

I have been more unsuccessful in my designs upon waterfalls than upon any other subjects in this country. I was told that there was a waterfall half-a-mile from Festiniog, with two singular rocks starting up in it, called the parson and clerk. I ardently wished to visit these personages, but my walking muscles were so distended with the steepness of the Tan-y-Bwlch road, that I was scarcely able to get down stairs. I was told that there was another waterfall about three miles from Festiniog, and only a quarter of a mile distant from the road to Bala, whither we were going. This I determined to see, and, for fear we should miss it, I engaged one of our inn-keeper's sons, a boy about twelve years of age, to be our guide. It is true, the boy could not speak English; but he had often, as his father told us, shewn the waterfall to ladies and gentlemen; and we were sensible it did not need an invocation in that language to make itself visible. The father made a long oration to his son, in Welsh, and the boy trudged on before our horses.

When we had ridden three miles, by our own computation, (for there were no mile-stones,) we had a deep glen on our right, and we fancied we heard the

sound of water. We could not communicate our ideas to the boy, who was a considerable way before us, any otherwise than by stopping and pointing to the right. He beckoned us forward, and we obeyed. The sound ceased, the glen grew narrower, it ended, and a small river appeared in view. The boy stopped at a cottage to make enquiries, and we passed him, as we had done the waterfall. He made signs to us to turn back, but this would have been too much, in a stage of eighteen miles of mountainous road. We pursued our journey, without seeing the cascade, and he returned home without his reward.

From Festiniog our road gradually ascended for about four miles, when we reached the top of the mountain; the distance was about three or four more. In this space there was no house, except the cottage at which the boy learned that he had passed the waterfall; and the whole country was peat and bog. From the foot of this mountain, our road lay, for two or three miles, along a narrow rocky vale. We then skirted and wound up another mountain, and a descent of four miles brought us to Bala. The road over the first mountain was good; that through the vale rugged; and that over the second mountain tolerable. No part of it was very steep. In the last mile-and-a-half, three beautiful vales opened to our view, in the midst of which stands Bala.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the observations and theory of the best astronomers,* your correspondent, page 486 of your last volume, has no ground to expect that the obliquity of the ecliptic will ever cease, or that it will vary more than about three degrees out of $23^{\circ} 27' 56'' 3'''$, (its present limit,) oscillating alternately in a long course of ages between these limits.

Considering what a great part of that which is now called the temperate zone, would lose by the loss of so much summer heat, if the seasons were reduced to a perpetual spring, and how little would be gained to our globe, on the whole; we may be glad that the laws of a system of revolving bodies, moving nearly in the same plane, and in orbits nearly circular, secure an alternation of influences, which must ever confine

* Syst. du Monde, ii. 28.

the variations of every kind, hence arising, within very moderate limits,—alternately balancing between more and less.

And, indeed, this *tendency to equilibrium* appears to be one of the most general and important of the *wise and salutary* laws of Nature. Similar reciprocations seem to prevail on the surface of our own planet. The sea gains and loses; islands rise, disappear, and are formed in other places: and, if it be well founded, as I have reason to think, that 28,000 square miles of *circum-polar* ice has melted, within this season, on the coast of Greenland,—a quantity more than equal to 500 × 50 miles of coast,—there is reason to suppose, notwithstanding the tendency of such an effect to propagate itself by the great body of caloric thus rapidly disengaged, that this, too, will prove its reciprocating limits.

Mr. Crichmore, Mr. Bransby, and I, concur in thinking, that on Friday, the 1st of May, we saw the planet *Vesta*. Mr. Bransby saw it first, between 7 and 6 Virginis,—in a line drawn from *Spica* toward *Cor Caroli*. The power used was a *reflector*, with rather above 100.

It appeared like *Saturn* in his *aphelion*, when its *apogee* takes place at the same time, or when his light is diminished to our eye by that of the *Moon*; of a yellowish light, disc sensible; not absolutely nebulous, nor yet perfectly defined; just discernible to the naked eye. This, for a small planet, so distant (above 180 millions of miles) from us, is more visible than could well have been expected.

An opportunity was wanted of confirming the observation last night, the sky being clouded. Twenty-four hours would have been sufficient to have ascertained the change of place of a planet, whose motion in that time is well capable of being distinguished in its present position.

About half past nine, the evening on which we saw it, a brilliant meteor, exceeding Jupiter, when nearest to us, in apparent magnitude and in brightness, suddenly caught my eye: it passed about two or three degrees above *Capella*. In four or five seconds I lost sight of it; in which time it had passed about twenty degrees. Mr. Crichmore saw it also. It proceeded westward with considerable obliquity, in a direction toward the horizon. It was of an intensely dazzling white light, without train or scintillation, round, and well

defined. The most convenient altitude at which to view *Vesta*, is about 9 P.M. or half after.

I had a pretty good view of the Lunar eclipse, at Troston, with some friends; and trust to see that of the Sun on the 5th.

Lunar Eclipse; Troston, March 20, 1818.
First appulse of Penumbra 11h. 6½' (watch not corrected.)

Eclipse completely ended, 1h. 34'.

Duration, 2h. 27½'.

less than half eclipsed.

CAPEL LOFFT,

Ipswich; May 3, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your very entertaining Magazine for March last, p. 101, I find a letter signed *Hermes*,—on which I beg leave to offer a few critical remarks.

1. In Virgil's *Tu! mihi en!* it never strikes *Hermes*, that *mihi* may be the *dativus-commodi*,—just as they say in German, *Seht mir einmal!* which I should render in English, *There's for you!* And this Anglicism, I conceive, would be in Latin exactly, *En tibi!* or, as Mr. Heyne, a German, might, with equal propriety, render it, *En mihi!* If the English were a dead language, some sapient critic might dispute the propriety of the translation, and assert,—The sense requires, *Est ibi pro vobis*. Heyne construing, *Tu mihi accipe*, evidently means the *dativus commodi*, which has nothing to do with, a *me accipe*.

2. The words,—

Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim, are not in Ovid. But I remember perfectly well, the first notice I ever had of the sentence was, when I was at ten years old, translating Ovid's *Tristia* and *Epist. ex Ponto* at school, where I read,—*Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim*.

3. For the saying,—*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*,—he might have found sacred authority in 2 Thessal. ii. 10-12, “With all deceivableness of unrighteousness, in them that perish, because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie: that they might all be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness.” Which prophecy is particularly applicable to the gullibility of those who listen to seditious orators and newspapers, that talk high swelling words

words about liberty, while they are the most servile, abject, dust-lickers of Bonaparte,—who once destroyed liberty from the face of one half of Europe.

4. Hermes's observation on *situ obsita* is judicious and correct.

5. On this couplet,—

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense;

which he corrects thus,—

Immodest words admit *but one* defence;

Since "a fool may plead that he knew no better." I would ask, does not the poet expressly assert, that this fool's plea is *no defence*, because it is *want of sense*?

6. Hermes says, "What nonsense is tricked off in Pope's metre,—

Who sees with *equal* eye, as God of all,

A hero perish, and a sparrow fall;

Atoms or systems into ruin harl'd, &c."

But pray where is the nonsense in saying (which evidently is the poet's aim), that the infinite Deity, *as God of all*, is immutable, and free from passions? And, with respect to the sparrow, is Hermes prepared to prove, that the living souls of animals are mortal? against the combined evidence of such Scriptures as these:—Eccles. ii. 17-21; Psalm xxxvi. 6; Rom. viii. 16-23; 1 Cor. xv. 39-42; (Collate John xiv. 2, 3,) Ezekiel i. 5-10; Revel. iv. 6-9; Jonah iv. 11; Isaiah lxvi.

3. Nay, against the evidence of his own eyes, that the lowest creatures in the animal kingdom, even the caterpillars and silk-worms, after death, rise again on this very terrestrial globe, (not those distant orbs, or other mansions, mentioned John xiv. 2, and 1 Cor. xv. 40, 41, where they are expressly introduced in a discourse, illustrative of general resurrection of different creatures,)—with wings, and, comparatively speaking, glorified bodies.

7. In the dying Adrian's soliloquy to his soul, instead of "delicacy," I can only see a frivolous sport in his dying hour, which, in a heathen emperor, may be playful, not excusable; but in a Christian would be criminal. There are sounding words; surely nothing so exquisitely *delicate*, either in the propriety of the time, or of the sense, which can ascribe paleness and rigidity, or corporeal stiffness, to the immaterial soul, —*pallidula, rigida*.

In literary criticism, both sides should be heard: therefore I request you to insert these lines, with that characteristic love of truth, and spirit of free in-

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quiry, which induces me to place an implicit reliance on your impartial and independent spirit.

THOT.

London; April 24.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMORIAL of a PLAN for the CIVILIZATION of BARBARY, and DIFFUSION of COMMERCE.

ALGIERS, and the territory belonging to it, is governed by despotic Turks,—the refuse of the Ottoman troops; who maintain their power over the Moors and Arabs of the plains (who are the cultivators of the country), and over the Berebbers (who are the aborigines of the country), or inhabitants of the mountains of Atlas, which terminate this sovereignty on the south, and divide Algiers from Bled-al-jereed. The first principle of this barbarous and sanguinary government, according to an African adage, is to "*Maintain the arm of power, by making streams of blood flow, without intermission, around the throne!*" This country,—the government of which reflects disgrace on Christendom, which has been, during many ages, the scourge of Christian mariners, and of all who navigate the Mediterranean sea,—has often been conquered. The Romans reduced Numidia and Mauritania into Roman provinces. This beautiful garden of the world was afterwards conquered by the Vandals; then by the Greeks, during the reign of Justinian, under Belisarius; and, finally, three times by the Arabs, viz. in the 647th year of Christ, by Abdallah and Zobeir; in the year 667, by Ak'bah, for the Kalif Moawiah; and in the year 692, by Hassan, the governor of Egypt, for the Kalif Abd Elmelik. Not one of the armies of these warriors ever exceeded 50,000 men.

After these general conquests, the partial conquests of the Portuguese and Spaniards, about the end of the fifteenth, and beginning of the sixteenth, century, were effected by a mere handful of men; and, in 1509, the latter rendered the kingdom of Algiers tributary to them: but, afterwards, they lost it by the ferocity of their chiefs, the fanaticism of their soldiers and priests; and, finally, by their perfidy and intolerance, they made themselves enemies to the various (Kabyles) tribes of Mauritania, and thereby lost their conquest.

The repeated and galling insults, offered by these ruffians to civilized Europe, cannot be efficiently punished

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by a bombardment: a cruel measure, which punishes the innocent subjects for the insults of their government. No one acquainted with the character of the natives of Barbary will maintain, that the destruction of a few thousands of the peaceable inhabitants, or the burning of many houses, is a national calamity in the eyes of a Mussulman chief; who would himself commit the same ravages and destruction that were so gallantly effected by the British fleet, under my Lord Exmouth, for half the money it cost to accomplish it.

When my Lord St. Vincent was off Cadiz with the British fleet, and could not obtain the object which he sought of the Emperor of Marocco; his lordship, after refusing to comply with the emperor's request, communicated to his lordship by the emperor's envoy or agent, *Rais Ben Embark*, told the *Rais* to inform his emperor, that, if he did not change his conduct very soon, he would begin a war with him, and such a war as he had neither seen nor read of before. When the *Rais* reported this to the Emperor Soliman, he enquired what kind of war an admiral could wage against him: some one of the divan observed, that he would destroy the ports on the coast; adding, that it would cost a certain large sum of money to effect that destruction. Upon which the emperor exclaimed, that, for half that amount, he would himself destroy all these ports.—This affair happened in September 1798.

There is a prophecy in Barbary, that, from time immemorial, has been generally credited by the inhabitants. It has been transmitted to them by some fakeer, that the land of the Mussulmen will be wrested from them by the Christians; and there is an impression, that the period when this event will take place is not far distant. They also believe that this event will happen on a Friday (the Mussulman Sabbath), whilst they are occupied at their devotions at the Dohor, service of prayer. Accordingly, at this period,—viz. from twelve till half past one o'clock,—the gates of all the towns on the coast are shut and bolted every Friday. This attack, forsooth, is to happen whilst they are occupied at prayer, because they are so infatuated with an opinion of their own valour, that they will not believe that Christians would presume to attack them openly, when armed and prepared for the combat. It should seem that

these people begin now seriously to anticipate the near approach of this predestined conquest, and have accordingly entered into a kind of holy alliance, offensive and defensive: to which, it is said, the Emperor of Marocco, and the Deys of Tunis and Tripoli, have acceded; and that this holy alliance is crowned by the Ottoman emperor.

It is more than probable, that the Dey of Algiers, goaded by the blow inflicted by my Lord Exmouth,—which has increased his hatred to Christians, and has inflamed his desire of revenge,—will not fail to seek every opportunity (according to the known principles of Mahommedanism,) of retaliating and insulting the Europeans, whenever a favourable opportunity may offer,—even at the risk of another bombardment. This opinion has been confirmed by his late conduct; and by the activity that has been manifested in the fortifications, in increasing their military force, in building and equipping new vessels, to infest the Mediterranean with their abominable piracies: all which proceedings demonstrate the hostile intentions of the Dey beyond all doubt.

Plan for the Conquest of Algiers.

The inhabitants of the plains are bigotted to the Mahommedan tenets; but they would readily exchange the iron rod that rules them for a more mild and beneficent form of government. A well-disciplined European army of 50,000 men, would assuredly effect their complete conquest, without much difficulty: such an army, directed by a Wellington, would perform wonders, and astound the Africans. After the conquest, an energetic, decisive, but beneficent, form of government, would be necessary,—to retain the country, and to conquer and annihilate the repugnancy which these people entertain to our religious tenets. A system of rule formed on the principles of the English constitution,—directed by good policy, benevolence, and religious toleration,—would not fail to reconcile these hostile tribes, and attach them to rational government. The Berebbers would readily assimilate to such a government; and, although by nature a treacherous race, they would rejoice to see the country in possession of a government which, they would perceive, strove to promote the welfare and prosperity of the mountaineers, as well as the inhabitants of the plains; and their own interest

terest would thus gradually subdue the antipathy resulting from religious prejudices.

A general knowledge of the African Arabic would be essentially necessary; and I think a school might be established in England, on the Madras system, for initiating youths (going out to Africa,) in the rudiments of that language. This would be attended with most important advantages; and might be accomplished in a very short time. The conquest of Algiers being thus effected, that of the neighbouring states would follow, without difficulty, by a disciplined army of European troops; keeping the principle ever in view, of conciliating the natives, without swerving from an energetic and decisive mode of government.

The advantages that would necessarily result from a successful attack upon Africa, would be,—

1. An incalculable demand for spices, and East India manufactures of silk and cotton.

2. A similar demand for coffees, and for sugars, manufactured and unmanufactured; as well as for other articles of West Indian produce.

3. An incalculable demand for all our various articles of manufacture.

On the other hand, we should obtain from this fine country,—

1. An immense supply of the finest wheat, and other grain, that the world produces.

2. We should be able to open a direct communication with the interior regions of Africa,—which have baffled the enterprise of ancient and modern Europe: the fertile and populous districts which lie contiguous to the Nile of Soudan, throughout the whole of the interior of Africa, would become, in a few years, as closely connected to us, by a mutual exchange of benefits, as our own colonies; and such a stimulus would be imparted to British enterprise and industry, as would secure to us such stores of gold as would equal the riches of Solomon, and immortalize the prince who should cherish this great commerce to its maturity.

VASCO DE GAMA.

Eton; March 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the observations of your humane correspondent respecting the experiments made by Mr. Saumarez on living animals,—as detailed in that gen-

tleman's work on physiology,—every one, whose breast is not callous to the common feelings of humanity, must heartily concur. It is indeed to be deplored, that such horrid barbarities should be inflicted, by men of superior understandings, upon poor defenceless animals; who have no voice to complain, and no arm to succour; who are equally with ourselves the creatures of the same Almighty Being, whose tender mercies are over all his works. But it is said, by persons who perform these experiments, that they are necessary to the furtherance of physiological research: however desirable information may be, I apprehend that (at least among the junior branches of the medical profession) unmerited and inhuman barbarities, by no means requisite in the first instance, are often wantonly repeated. There can be no doubt that the sensations of animals are equally acute with our own: their utter helplessness ought to excite our compassion. What then must we think of those who take the advantage of it to abuse and torment them?

C. SEVERN, JUN.

Harlow; April 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE intended voyage towards the North Pole, on discoveries, has elicited some pertinent remarks on the polar regions of our globe from the pen of your intelligent correspondent Mr. C. Hall. (See p. 487 of your number of the 1st of the present month.) Towards the conclusion of his letter, however, some positions are advanced which ought not to pass unnoticed, as they certainly are not consonant to the phenomena of nature.

After informing us that, in Siberia, numbers of large fossil bones of animals, that are at present inhabitants of warmer climes, are frequently found, Mr. H. proceeds thus:—"Astronomers have found, that the precession of the equinoxes is about a degree in seventy-two years, and that the poles of the earth are continually changing in that proportion; and that it will require 25,950 years before the North Pole will be directed to that point of the heavens which is vertical to it at present." And then gravely puts the question, "Will not that account for Siberia being for a long space of time in a much warmer situation when those animals, whose bones are now found in a fossil state, might have been bred, and lived, and died in it?"

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That

That astronomers have found the precession of the equinoxes to be nearly as above stated, is very true; but, "that the *poles of the earth* are continually changing in that proportion," is a notion that can have originated only in the imagination of Mr. H. The fact is this: by reason of the precession of the equinoxes, the poles of the equinoctial, in the long period before mentioned, describe circles in the heavens about the poles of the ecliptic, and distant therefrom about $23^{\circ} 28'$. These circles are subject to slight oscillations, arising from the variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic; and are also affected, in a small degree, by the mutation of the earth's axis. Now, it is easy to perceive, that, if the *poles of the earth* shifted their positions, the equator, the meridians,* the geographical position of places, and all circles, great or small, on the surface of our globe, would vary accordingly:—phenomena which, it is presumed, have never been observed to take place. Our sun-dials too, (to be of any use,) would require to be frequently adjusted. Nay, more, the figure of the earth being spheroidical, and not spherical, the dreadful consequences that might ensue from any considerable removal of the axis of rotation are more easily imagined than described; yet Mr. H. tells us, (with apparent complacency,) that it was wisely ordered by the great Creator, that every part of the earth should, in its turn, for a long time, enjoy the benign influence of the sun!"

Mr. H.'s concluding remarks are also liable to objection. "The obliquity of the ecliptic," says he, "is found, by the observations of Tycho and Flamsteed, to decrease about $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in 100 years; so that, in course of time, it will approach to the equator; and then there will be equal day and night throughout the world, as some believe they were before the flood, when the earth was of one general temperature; and that animals

* The old meridian in the church of St. Petronio at Bologna, and that of Tycho Brahe at Uranibourg, are said to deviate at the present time from the true meridians of those places; and hence it has been inferred, that, in process of time, the meridians vary. Should this be the case, (which I think is very questionable, unless in an extremely small degree,) it must certainly arise, as Dr. Wallis has observed, "from a change of the terrestrial poles here on earth, of the earth's diurnal motion."—See Phil. Trans. No. 255, p. 285; or New Abr. vol. iv. p. 415.

of every kind might live in every part of the globe!"

The secular diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic is now known to be about fifty-two seconds, instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, as deduced by Mr. H. from a comparison of the observations of Tycho Brahe and Mr. Flamsteed. On reference, however, to the art. Ecliptic, in Dr. Hutton's Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary, 2d. edit., it will be seen, that Tycho's estimate, when corrected by refraction, &c. exactly agrees with Flamsteed's,—each being $23^{\circ} 29'$. The diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic arises from the attractions of the planets causing the ecliptic, or apparent path described by the earth among the fixed-stars, to vary; and this diminution has its limit, which, being attained, the obliquity will begin to increase. Hence, it appears, that the equator and the ecliptic can never coincide. Admitting it possible, however, for this circumstance to take place, "then," as Mr. H. justly observes, "there would be equal day and night throughout the world;" and, we may also add, there would be no vicissitude of seasons. But, "that the earth would be of one general temperature, so that animals of every kind might live in every part of the globe," few persons, who have any pretensions to science, will admit.

Jan. 14, 1818.

JOHN SMITH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM as staunch a friend to the established church as any other member of it, and approve of the ministers' plan of building churches, provided they will, at the same time, see that proper houses (or places of accommodation) are made for the officiating clergymen to reside there; and not let him gallop from village to village, to do the duty only once a-day, and that alternately,—morning and evening: which is truly disgraceful.

Accounts are often laid before Parliament, and published, of the net produce or yearly income of the livings: but they do not tell us what the renewal of the leases of the great tithes have been sold for by the rich prebendary or incumbent. In this place they were, a few years ago, renewed, and the prebend or prelate acquired upwards of 30,000*l.* The livings, (as to yearly produce,) may well be poor.

No

No one, not even the nobility, in all their law settlements, permit fines to be taken upon the renewal of leases; but expressly provide against it. Surely it ought not, in justice, to be permitted in ecclesiastical property.

Holbeach; T. MENTOR.
April 7, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE unlettered part of your readers, if any such there be, are under considerable obligations to a writer who, in page 495 of your last volume, condescendingly informs them, that pens and ink formed no part of the conveniences of Eden; and that the Sibylline Oracles were not written upon Bath paper! that "the ancients wrote with a skewer, dipped in a dark composition; and the Maldives taught their children to write by means of sanded boards." The gentleman has communicated this surprising piece of intelligence with the intention of proving that Messrs. Bell and Lancaster have been "squabbling" about a system of no real importance to the public, and "as old as the invention of reading and writing." I believe, Sir, conscientiously, that those gentlemen neither intended to recommend a bag of sand as a convenient appendage to a lady's writing-desk, and a bundle of skewers in lieu of a box of portable pens, nor to rest their claims to public attention upon this unimportant part of their system: they merely introduced it as a cheap medium of instruction, for the benefit of those whom poverty precluded from the advantages of books, paper, and the usual mode of tuition. But there is an excellence in the system, which your correspondent sneeringly denominates "the marvellous invention of modern times," infinitely superior to economical considerations, and of which he seems to be perfectly unconscious.

The plan of classing the children, according to their various capacities and attainments; of distinguishing the most industrious and orderly by rewards, and by the honorary privilege of communicating instruction to their junior comrades, from books and lessons properly prepared; has an effect in fostering that germ of all excellence—a spirit of emulation, which cannot be imagined by those who have not witnessed the experiment. It obviates, also, the al-

leged necessity of that vestige of barbarism—corporal punishment; superinduces moral and studious habits; and renders the business of education pleasant and satisfactory to both pupil and preceptor. I speak not of the system as restricted to charitable institutions, and the first rudiments of learning; but as equally applicable to every description of schools, from the little abecedarian groupes of the humblest village up to the classic forms of Eton and Westminster. I assert this with considerable confidence, because I have the advantage of witnessing daily the good effects of the system.

My attention to this subject was first excited about two years since, by a public examination, in Freemason's-hall, of the pupils of a Mr. Matheson, who kept an academy in the neighbourhood of Soho-square. The facility with which his boys performed various arithmetical operations, and their general quickness of apprehension, seemed rather the effect of magic than of any known mode of tuition. I was at first tempted, somewhat illiberally, to imagine that the performances were got up expressly for the occasion; but resolved, however, to satisfy my doubts by a fair trial of the system. I had at that time about twenty pupils, the sons of respectable parents, under my tuition; and I taught them, as well as I could, in the old, hum-drum, irksome, and often unsatisfactory, manner. Immediately upon my return home I modelled my little corps after the improved system, and the good effects were very soon visible: I am now, with no other assistance than the agency of the pupils themselves, instructing nearly five times that number in a much more efficacious manner, and with less than half the labour and anxiety that I formerly experienced.

Your desire of communicating useful information will, I have no doubt, allow this unvarnished practical proof of the utility of the system introduced by Bell and Lancaster to be fairly contrasted with the observations of the learned theorist who has attempted to ridicule their philanthropic exertions. It was my intention to say a few words upon the excellent letter of Dr. Jarrold, and the reply of "An old Schoolmaster," but, fearing to intrude too much upon your columns, must defer it to a future opportunity.

J. FITCH.

Stepney; April 8, 1818.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may appear strange that I should trouble you with a reply to an article in the "Christian Observer," published as long since as the month of January; but, when I inform you that I do not take in that publication, from motives of principle—that it fell into my hands accidentally this day while on a journey into the west—that the number has lately been in circulation in various reading societies where your work is also taken in—and that some exposure of a shameful string of artificial reasonings, in favour of war, seemed to me imperatively to demand a place in a work of extensive circulation, I think I have said enough to plead an apology. It is never too late to check an evil, and I should deem myself criminal did I not employ a mite of influence to destroy the dangerous tendency of a paper, which, under the seeming sanction of Christianity, justifies the barbarous practice of war. Happily for me, the article in question only requires exposure to shew its fallacy: did it demand opposition by argument, my physical powers would unfit me for a contest, languishing as I am beneath a tedious disorder, for the removal of which I am now travelling; but, Sir, were I holding my pen for the last time, I could not be better employed, in an expiring effort, than in promoting peace on earth and good will towards men!

The article professes to be *Remarks on the Peace-Society Tracts*. I shall not follow the writer through all the details: it is sufficient for my purpose to observe, that he begins in a jesuitical manner, with admitting, 'that war is a great evil:' but then, he says, it is among the instruments by which an all-wise Providence is promoting ultimate good, and that 'the hurricane and thunder-storm are necessary for preserving the salubrity of the atmosphere.' If this be an argument for submission to war, we may, with equal propriety, suffer the lightning to destroy our habitations without employing conductors; or the fever to burn up our vitals without calling in the aid of medicine to subdue it; since, in both instances, the evils may have frequently been overruled by Providence for some great good. He tells us, that the walls of Zion are to be built in troublous times, and we must, therefore, expect future commotions: but in his zeal against Peace-Societies,

he also forgets that the sword is to be turned into the plough-share; and it is by such benevolent exertions, we hope, to see the predictions effected. He opposes the establishment of Peace-Societies, lest, in so doing, we should resist the will of the powers that be, and thereby shew ourselves bad subjects; and he confounds the support of a government with the support of all the measures of that government, whether good or bad. He attempts to combat the idea, that Christian states are to be bound by the laws of Scripture; and argues, that they apply only to individuals, as if individuals did not compose the sum total of a state. A more pitiful evasion never was employed, and it shews to what shifts a man is driven by attempting to support a bad cause,—I will even add, the worst of causes; for all political bodies are composed of individuals, and that which is the duty of one, must be the duty of all. The proof against war, in the passive spirit of the primitive Christians, is dismissed with the knock-down argument 'that it does not at all affect the question at issue;' and a plain-matter-of-fact argument, that 'war includes robbery, fraud, debauchery, hatred, resentment, and the exercise of all the bad passions of our nature,' is answered by informing us 'that some humane characters have sometimes engaged in it.' This argument would justify many crimes that the law punishes, even with the halter. In answer to the sentiments that 'war is a species of murder,' we are reminded of the avenger of blood, and of the stoning of transgressors under the old dispensation; thus confounding the institutions of the great legislator of the world with the ambitious policy of earthly legislators.

The above arguments, if they may be so called, when drawn out at length, look like an extended military line on the parade, and make a great show; but, when condensed, we discover their artifice and their weakness, and, instead of seeming formidable, they dwindle into perfect contemptibility. The editors of the *Christian Observer* do, indeed, seem to be a little put to the blush by them; for they modestly plead, 'that it is not their practice to give opinions on the communications of their correspondents.' They therefore leave the arguments of X Y Z, the writer of this redoubtable attack on Peace-Societies, to find their own level. They

They seem to have been induced to this by the more humane views of Alexander, as announced in his reply to the Massachusetts's Peace-Society; and they did not like wholly to set up their opinions against those of an Emperor. But, by giving currency to so base an article, they have, in part, made themselves responsible for it. They have become the venders of moral poison, under the envelope of Christianity; and I shall not hesitate to express my sentiments, that any writers, calling themselves Christians, who can propagate such opinions, ought not to be tolerated by the Christian world, and should be branded as the very antipodes of the mild spirit of the religion of Christ. I shall conclude with reminding them of the different feelings of the late excellent Bishop Porteus, expressed in those well-known lines:—

"One murder makes a villain,
Millions a hero," &c.

INGRAM COBBIN.

P.S. If any practical evidence is wanting to inspire us with a just indignation against the policy of war, the demoralized state of our country, at this moment, owing to the returns from the scenes of bloodshed, will speak volumes. Such daring robberies, such atrocious murders, and so large a catalogue of crimes, have never before disgraced our calendar.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN consequence of a complaint frequently made, by medical men, against the tendency of the bakers' bread of London to produce constipation, and other disorders of the stomach, —several chemical gentlemen undertook lately the analysis of bread; and, in all the loaves they examined from the regular bakers' shops, they found alum and potass,—two substances forbidden by law. In home-baked bread there appeared no alum, or any other adulteration.

It may be interesting to many persons to know, that a solution of barytes is the best test for alum in bread. A solution of bread should be made in distilled water, and filtered; and then the barytes should be poured on to it. If a cloudy precipitate then appear, the bread is adulterated.

I have known so many nervous patients experience relief from taking to home-made bread, that I feel confident in the assertion, that the small quantity of alum contained in bakers' bread is, in time, productive of injury to the stomach; and, by this means, is

hurtful to the system. I have thrown out these hints, with a view of calling forth a further enquiry into the pernicious adulterations of the principal article of our daily food.

P. R.

London; April 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE address of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to their Protestant fellow-subjects, published in your number for January last, is an important document. The subject has agitated the public mind to a very considerable degree, and appears to involve in it consequences deeply interesting to mankind. Much has been written for and against the Catholic claims. In the discussion of a question affecting the interests of millions of men, in a variety of different ways, it was natural to expect a diversity of opinions. The address of the Catholics is judicious and conciliating; but, favourable as I always have been, and still am, to what is called Catholic emancipation, I do not think that the question has ever been fairly considered in all its bearings; nor do the Catholics appear very anxious to rest the final issue of the question on that broad basis which its importance demands.

The legislature of a Protestant country, in discussing a question of such vast importance, should consider its consequences to the whole body both of Protestants and Catholics in all countries. It is lamentable that such misunderstandings should have existed, for so many ages, among persons professing the benevolent religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. The Catholics, in their appeal to their "*Christian brethren* and fellow-subjects," have expressed themselves thus: "We all know and admit, that we are taught by the precepts of that Divine Redeemer, as revealed by his inspired followers, to love one another; and that this charitable principle is extended to an indispensable obligation to love our neighbours even as we love ourselves. We also learn, from the same unerring source of instruction,—and it is a lesson well worthy of the serious consideration of our opponents,—that, with what judgment we have judged, we shall be judged; and, with what measure we have measured, it shall be measured to us again. We further, in common, acknowledge, that the same blessed founder of Christian faith has instructed us, by precepts and example, to pay obedience to every lawful authority, without

out any regard to the religious opinions of the persons by whom it is administered."

These principles, as far as they go, are truly excellent; but, I presume to suggest, that, in order to silence every objection, and to prove that the fears, expressed in very strong language by many Protestants, are entirely groundless, a clearer and more comprehensive statement is necessary. I would, therefore, take the liberty to submit the following considerations on the subject.

The leading principle of the Reformation, which originated the distinction of Protestant and Catholic, may be briefly stated thus: "That the right of every man to worship God according to his conscience, is a natural inalienable right, anterior to all civil institutions, which no human authority should ever presume to violate or restrict." Though the Catholics enjoy this right, and are protected in the free exercise of their religion, yet they complain that they are debarred, in consequence of the peculiarities of their religious creed, from the enjoyment of equal rights, as citizens, with their fellow-subjects of the Protestant faith.

Are the Catholics prepared to admit, that every man, whatever be his religious opinions, ought to enjoy equal privileges in regard to the rights of civil society in every state, whether Catholic or Protestant? If so, they will cordially unite with their Protestant brethren, to present to the constituted authorities of their country a modest, but dignified, statement of their opinions on this most important subject; and to request of them,—as they have entered into a convention with the combined sovereigns of Europe to settle the political rights of mankind,—that they will propose to the constituted authorities of all Catholic and Protestant states, to take into their most serious consideration the Catholic claims; and to propose, that the same privileges shall be enjoyed by all Catholic subjects, in Protestant countries, as their Protestant subjects enjoy; and, that their Protestant brethren, being subjects in Catholic countries, shall enjoy the same civil rights as Catholic subjects.

Should we have the happiness to see this equitable principle recognized by all Catholic sovereigns, and by the sovereign Pontiff at the head of the Catholic church, and acceded to by all Protestant princes, persecution for religious

differences would vanish; and the dispute, between Catholics and Protestants, about which shall have the pre-eminence, would be completely at rest.

That the English Protestants are inclined to bring the dispute to this amicable conclusion, may be inferred from the fifteenth resolution of the meeting of Protestants, recently held at the City of London Tavern, to celebrate the tricentenary of the Reformation.

15. "That whilst this meeting thus celebrate that Reformation, whose influence they desire should be co-extensive with the globe, they seek for that extension only by the energy of argument, and through the force of truth; and, towards Roman Catholics, they disclaim all sentiments which Christian charity could censure, or religious freedom would condemn."

Were the English and Irish Catholics and Protestants firmly and affectionately to unite in strenuous endeavours to have the whole subject, without any partiality, presented to the consideration of the united sovereigns of Europe, it is possible, that the result of their deliberations might prove essentially beneficial to the happiness of mankind.

JOHN OVINGTON.

Clapham; March 5, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT having the "Night Thoughts" in my possession, (for I must confess myself no admirer of the gloomy theology of that poem,) I cannot refer to the context of the passage of which your correspondent solicits an explanation:—

"Our nature such, ill choice ensures ill fate;

And hell had been, though there had been no God:"

but, as it stands, in its isolated state, the meaning strikes me to be this:—Our nature is so constituted, that the choice of evil necessarily draws with it evil as its consequence; and, even if there had been no moral Governor,—who had appointed a state of retribution,—such evil choice, or perversion of the will, would have been its own punishment. A state of misery would have been the natural concomitant of a preference of crime.

April 28.

HERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent of last month (Mr. Webb) has given us two lines from the ninth night of "Young's Night Thoughts,"

Thoughts," which he says have always appeared to him inexplicable:—

"Our nature such—ill choice ensures ill fate;
And hell had been, tho' there had been no God."

This celebrated and much-read poem, amid some of the finest poetical flights and justest observations, has in it much wild and inexplicable matter; and this may be expected in a metaphysical work, where there is a great deal of rhapsody and "the muse of fire."

The above lines, if they mean any thing, seem to me to mean the opposite position of Mr. Pope's axiom:—

"Peace, O Virtue! peace, is all thy own."

"Our course of life is such, (for Nature is always a bad word as applied here,) that, if we adopt ill pursuits, they lead, by consequence, to mischief and misery in this world, whether hell exists or not." Of the last line, it is difficult to say any thing satisfactorily, as it must always be of hell, in its generally accepted meaning.

The "Night Thoughts," as Mr. Webb must have observed, abound with bold, mystic, and antithetical language, and imagery often inexplicable, when coolly and philosophically examined; but they have, amid this, and some gross errors, the most sublime and brilliant passages that literature can boast.

CLIO RICKMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the paper called the General Evening Post, for March the 17th, 1818, there is an account which has been lately received at the Admiralty, of an interesting discovery made in the south of Africa, about twenty miles north of Cape Town. Some persons, in digging, happened to strike upon what appeared a beam of timber; but, tracing it, they found a ship deeply imbedded in the soil.

A plank of it has accompanied the account of the discovery to the Admiralty. Several other ships, at different times, and in different parts of the world, have been discovered beneath the surface of the earth.

It is recorded by Fulgosas, that in the year 1462, as some men were working a mine near Bern, in Switzerland, they found a ship 100 fathoms deep in the

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earth, with anchors of iron, and sails of linen, with the remains of forty men.

Pairre Naxis relates a like history of another such ship having been found under a very high mountain.

The Jesuit Eusebius Newcombergus, in his fifth book of Natural History, says, that near the port of Lima, in Peru, as the people were working a gold mine, they found a ship, on which were many characters, very different from ours. Strabo also relates, in his first book, that the wrecks of ships have been found 375 miles from the sea.

Dr. Plott, in his Natural History of Staffordshire, relates a story, that the mast of a ship, with a pulley hanging to it, was found in one of the Greenland mountains. Is it to be supposed that these ships, which have been found beneath the surface of the earth, were antediluvian ships? If they were (and mankind knew the use of ships before the flood), it is not probable that all mankind, except Noah and his family, would have been drowned by a deluge of waters.

Is it not more probable, that violent earthquakes since the deluge have been the means of swallowing up these ships? but the sea must, at that time, have covered that part of the land where they have been found.

In the year 1746, Calloa, a sea-port town in Peru, was violently shaken by an earthquake, and of 5000 inhabitants only 200 were saved. The sea rolled in upon the town in mountainous waves; ships of burden were conveyed over the garrison walls; and one ship, which arrived from Chili the preceding day, was conveyed to the foot of the mountains, and left on dry ground.

On the 7th day of June, 1692, the town of Port Royal, in Jamaica, was in two minutes totally destroyed by an earthquake: many ships were also swallowed up.

The earthquake which visited Sicily, in 1693, shook the whole island, and extended to Naples and Malta; the city of Catania was destroyed, with 18,000 inhabitants: fifty-four cities and towns, besides many villages, were either greatly injured or totally destroyed. The city of Catania was rebuilt, and is now again in ruins by the late earthquakes that shook all Sicily. And, on the first of November, 1755, Lisbon in Portugal was also destroyed by an earthquake: many ships in the harbour were also swallowed up, only their masts appearing

ing above water: the sea suddenly rolled in like a mountain, ships were driven from their moorings, and tossed about with great violence. The same day that Lisbon was destroyed, Cadiz was violently shaken by an earthquake; and the inhabitants were yet more alarmed at the appearance of a wave coming towards the town at least sixty feet higher than common: it beat in the breast-work of the walls, and carried pieces of eight or ten tons weight forty or fifty yards from the wall, and passed over a parapet sixty feet above the ordinary level of the water.

St. Ubes, a sea-port town twenty miles south of Lisbon, was entirely swallowed up by the repeated shocks of this earthquake: in Africa, near Morocco, the earth opened and swallowed up a village with 8000 or 10,000 inhabitants; Sallee and Tangiers also suffered greatly by an inundation of waters. The same earthquake was felt all over Spain: at Ayomonte, near where the Guadiana falls into the bay of Cadiz, the water came on in vast mountains, and laid under water all the coasts of the islands adjacent. The waters in many parts of Britain were greatly agitated at the same time. At three quarters after six in the evening, on the same day that Lisbon was sunk, and about the time of two hours' ebb of the tide, a great body of water rushed up in Glamorganshire in Wales, accompanied with great noise, and in such quantity that it floated two vessels of 200 tons burden each.

At Kinsale, in Ireland, a great body of water rushed with such violence into the harbour, that it drove two vessels from their moorings.

In Holland, the agitations were more remarkable: at Alphen, on the Rhine, the waters were agitated to such a violent degree, that buoys were broken from their chains, large vessels snapped their cables, smaller ones were thrown out of the water upon the land, and others lying on land were set afloat. This destructive earthquake extended over a tract of land of four millions of square miles.

History records a number of instances of great inundations of the sea on the land by earthquakes: the bottom of the sea is first elevated by means of subterraneous fires before the elastic vapours can find a vent; and the sea, of consequence, must flow over the land, the depth in proportion to the elevation of the bottom of the sea.

The master of an American vessel in north latitude 25° , at the time of the great earthquake, saw, from his cabin window, land about a mile from his ship; but, coming upon deck, the land was no more to be seen; and he perceived a violent current cross the ship's way to the leeward. In about a minute this current returned with great impetuosity; and, at a league distance, he saw three craggy rocks throwing up water of various colours resembling fire; this phenomenon in about two minutes ended in a black cloud, which ascended very heavily: after it had risen above the horizon no rocks were to be seen. No doubt, but many ships have been driven far inland, and swallowed up by the earthquakes that followed the inundations of the sea, some of which, in course of time, may be accidentally discovered.

C. HALL.

Ansty; April 27, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR readers will be perhaps pleased to learn the improvements which are making at that beautiful romantic village, Matlock Bath, so much the resort of those who love to contemplate the beauties of mountain scenery, blended with wood and water,—enchantingly picturesque. The Heights of Abraham is a bold mountain, at the foot of which a part of Matlock is built; and upon its rise are beautiful villas, nearly to its summit, where is situated the famous Rutland cavern, that was formerly worked for lead ore, and produced great riches to that illustrious family (the Duke of Rutland). The Heights of Abraham are beautifully planted with pines and other trees, which grow with great luxuriance, and at their roots are found many rare plants, peculiar to that place. The exact resemblance this mountain bears to that near Montreal, which was stormed and taken from the French by the brave General Wolfe, has bestowed upon it the name of the Heights of Abraham. A new zig-zag road has been made by Samuel Richardson, esq. and plantations; a course of water has been also brought to the surface to beautify the scenery. In the same pleasure-ground is a large bath, perhaps the largest in England: the grounds adjoining are tastefully laid out for pleasure and exercise. The entrance is from the turnpike-road; and, in order that the company may be select,

select, a proper person is stationed half way up the walk, at a gate, which is opened at pleasure: as improprieties have been committed and greatly complained of in the old road, the proprietor is determined to shew every desire to accommodate the company, and has appointed a proper person to attend those who visit the grand cavern, or mine; to enter which there is no inconvenience whatever,—no going down into a pit or shaft, but a perfect horizontal good road into the very bosom of the mountain, where are extensive and fine caverns, much exceeding in grandeur any in the neighbourhood; exhibiting a mine, veins of ore, and the methods of working them. To render these walks so complete, and the cavern so easy of access, the proprietor (Mr. Gilbert) has spared no expense.

On the green, near Saxton's, lives a miner, Mr. James Pearson, who is an excellent guide, whose employment is to attend strangers to the most interesting objects, and no one is more capable to give information relative to the position of the strata, the mines, minerals, &c. The museum, at the foot of the Heights of Abraham, is rendered more interesting by series of fine specimens, and a library of books on mineralogy, and other branches of natural history, under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The proprietor receives, with great pleasure, the thanks of the inhabitants for his exertions in rendering that establishment so interesting to visitors: here may be seen the finest specimens of amethyst and topazine fluor vases, peculiar to the county, worked in a superior manner; also the finest sculpture in alabaster: here is a fine field for the study of mineralogy and geology; and, as the late illustrious visitors* lately exclaimed—it is enough to visit Matlock to know something of what the earth produces. — — —

The Derwent, and every stream in the county, produce fine trout, and that peculiar fish—grayling. The margins of these rivulets are beset with anglers in the summer months. Many recent discoveries of mines have been made in the neighbourhood; and, from the increase of company, Matlock may be said to be in a thriving state. The new road, now finished from Derby, along the banks of the Derwent, will become the principal north road to Manchester, and, in beauty of scenery, will surpass

any of equal distance in the kingdom; for which the community are indebted to the laudable spirit of the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, Mr. Arkwright, and other gentlemen in the county.

Matlock; May 4.

I. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE notice in the last Monthly Magazine relating to what has been called the "*Lamp without flame*," contains some inaccuracies, which I will, with your permission, correct.

The lamp is attributed to "Mr. Ellice," instead of to Mr. Ellis.* The original lamp is represented and described as consisting "of two coils of fine platina wire, one within the other, supported over the wick by an iron wire." This is erroneous:—such an arrangement was subsequently employed when it was the object to keep a large portion of wire in a state of ignition; but the original experiment was made by putting a coil of a few convolutions of platina wire over the wick of a small spirit-lamp, the lower convolution resting on the tube of the lamp. For the advantage of steadiness, it was afterwards found convenient to take with the lower extremity of the wire two or three turns round the tube.

It is erroneous that "Mr. Eastwick speedily improved this lamp," or improved it at all, unless supporting the coil from its upper, instead of from its lower, extremity be an improvement. On the contrary, by employing for that purpose wire of a very improper thickness, he repeated the experiment disadvantageously.

Finally, it is erroneous that "platina is adopted *because it radiates heat freely*;" while, from its imperfect conducting power, so little caloric is lost." The fitness of platina for the experiment depends on its low-conducting power, and *small capacity for heat*. Artificially increase its power of radiating heat, and the accumulation of caloric in the wire, sufficient to produce ignition, is prevented.

L. S.

May 14, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE this letter may be in time to have an effect upon one of the most momentous measures which has, for some time past, engaged the attention of the people of this country.

* The Archdukes.

* There are both these names in Bath.

If the bill, which has just passed the House of Commons, for the amendment of the Poor-Laws, had been brought in by one of the gentlemen of the opposition; and it had contained but one clause which could have operated in favour of the people, and particularly in favour of the lower classes, in the same degree as many clauses in the present bill will operate against the people, and particularly against the lower classes, it would have been immediately stigmatized and denounced as a revolutionary measure, totally destructive of social order, and only calculated to foster and encourage the bad passions of the multitude.

The principal objections to the bill may be divided into four heads. The first is,—

The select vestries, and the mode of administering relief;

The assistant overseer ;

The rating of owners, instead of occupiers, of houses under twenty pounds per annum rent; and

The increasing of the number of votes at vestries, in proportion to the value of the rated property.

And first, as to *select vestries*. There is something revolting to the mind of an Englishman in the term *select*: it does not exactly mean *secret*, but it very nearly amounts to it. One of the greatest advantages which can result to the people of a free state, is the opportunity which is afforded to them of hearing the discussions which are going on concerning affairs in which they are nearly and immediately interested; but, with this select vestry for the management of the poor, the people of the parish, generally, will have no more to do than they have with the discussion of a Turkish divan: they will merely give a vote for the election of this secret conclave; and, afterwards, have nothing whatever to do with their proceedings. This will be manifestly a great and intolerable injustice. Besides, the utility of such a body at all, in the generality of parishes in the kingdom, is worse than useless. I believe it has always been admitted as a fundamental principle in government, that representation or delegation is the least objectionable mode only of arriving at the public will, where, from the immensity of numbers, it is impossible to collect individual opinion; in the case of parishes, this necessity very rarely indeed exists: for the common complaint, at least in many parts of the coun-

try, is, that vestries are too thinly attended. If, therefore, I can do my business myself, I cannot need a delegate. The select vestry would be a delegation, over which, when once elected, the parish have no control; and, concerning whose proceedings, they have no right to inquire: and, in addition, the establishment of a select vestry is subversive of an immemorial and unalienable right, that of every person assessed to the poor in a parish, having a power to attend the vestry, and deliver his opinion on the propriety or impropriety of the management of the poor.

That, in some instances, and those (except in populous towns) not numerous, a subdivision of the labours of the overseers might be necessary, I admit; but a division of large parishes into districts, with an overseer to each, in the same manner as they are now appointed, would be a much more simple, more constitutional, and, I am sure, a much better mode: for, I esteem it not one of the least advantages of our present system, which I do not mean to advocate generally, that by a respectable person's being appointed an overseer, without fee or reward, annually, the respectable persons of the parish are of necessity obliged to know and become acquainted with their poorer neighbours; and, from seeing and knowing them, must feel much more disposed to relieve their wants than they could be from description only: but, by this bill, all this official mixture will be done away; all trouble of hearing and seeing will be avoided; all noxious smells, all unsightly and loathsome objects, will be afar off: the overseers and the select vestry will delegate their delegated powers to a creature of their own, by law appointed, and named *assistant-overseer*; and it will be only something less than miraculous if oppression be not legalized by wholesale.

Second,—the *assistant overseer* will, therefore, be generally the creature of the select vestry: and neither he nor the overseers (really, by this bill I do not see of what use the overseers are at all,) are to have any power to give relief, except in cases of urgent necessity, of which it does not seem, by the bill, that any one, except these gentlemen themselves, are to be the judges: for, I observe no clause denouncing judgment on their neglecting to relieve those who are in want: the guard is all the other way

way—"Look to our money" appears to be the watch word. The *assistant* overseer is to be the chief operator, the *fac-totum*, in this work of parochial regeneration. From the very nature of things, he must be a person to whom salary is an object; and, in order to retain his place, he will be under the necessity of acting agreeably to those who choose him; and, as those who choose him will, generally, be those who, by this bill, have the greatest number of votes, it is easy to see what he will be, and of what the select vestry will consist, who are to be both his and the overseers' masters. Of course, the assistant-overseer will always have an interest in direct opposition to the wants and necessities of the poor; and the constant habit of beholding scenes of misery (for, I consider, if he please his masters, his annual re-election as decided) is not a very likely method of increasing his inclinations and feelings towards the side of humanity: on the contrary, from what we know of human nature, such habits have always a bad and demoralizing effect.

Third,—the rating of owners instead of occupiers of houses, overthrows a fundamental principle in the present mode of legislation; and, although, if the alteration were a manifest improvement, we ought not to object to it; yet, as it is not, but an absolute retrogression in civilization, it cannot be too strongly protested against. It has always, I believe, been understood, that the poor-rates are a tenant's tax, a charge in respect of the occupation. The clause which compels the landlord to pay them is nothing more nor less than a *property-tax* in disguise; and, why single out houses between twenty and four pounds per annum of rent? Surely, if the landlords of *small* houses can afford to pay the poor-rates, the landlords of *large* houses can afford to pay them much better; but here it seems, how unjust and iniquitous soever the operation, the object is revenue. And so, because it unfortunately happens that the landlords of small houses are an insignificant part of the community, persons but a few degrees removed above the poor, whom they are thus called upon to support, who have had no eloquent advocates in that assembly where advocates for all ought to be found,—this gross inequality has been suffered to pass without a solitary question as to its propriety; except by

an honourable General, who, in objecting to the clause, could not find another member in the House to second the motion.

We have been told that there is a difficulty in collecting the poor-rates from the small houses. What does this prove? Why the plainest of all propositions in the world,—that such houses, inhabited by the poor, *ought not to be rated at all*. If the difficulty in obtaining the poor-rates from such houses be great, the difficulties of the landlords in obtaining their rents are yet greater. Let gentlemen enquire in the suburbs of the metropolis, and at Deptford, and Greenwich, and many other places, and they will find that, for some years past, the landlords of small houses generally have lost from twenty to fifty per cent. of their rents, irrecoverably and totally; and are such persons, in addition to their losses, in addition to having their houses made merely *parish poor-houses*—receptacles for the wretched and the destitute, for whom, in fact, the parishes themselves ought to provide houses; are such persons, I say, to be called upon to pay a farther contribution, in addition to the heavy losses in rents which they have already suffered, and are now suffering. Surely, if any thing like equity exist in British legislation, and I do flatter myself that the other branches of the legislature will take care of the future progress of this bill, it will never be suffered to become law.

Fourth,—the increasing of the number of votes at vestries, in proportion to the value of the rated property, is in itself a step in that progress of revolutionizing this country, which has been gradually taking place during the last twenty-five years,—against which it is high time for the people of England to make a stand. This principle, once recognized in the poor-rates, will, on a proper opportunity, be extended to other matters; and it will not, perhaps, be long before we shall find propositions made for altering the elective franchise for votes for members of Parliament: so that voters may have votes in proportion to the quantity and value of the property which they possess. This will not at this time be borne; but these gradual encroachments will inure the people to the system, and it might soon become palatable by manoeuvre and management. Englishmen should always be upon their guard in these matters. We are not to be told of the uprightness of the

the intentions of any men, or set of men: it is to the principle to which we are to look. Sir, I am warranted in the assertion, that more is to be apprehended from our friends than our enemies. It is by reliance on the uprightness of intentions that many a man, in private life, has been undone: it is not less necessary to be upon our guard in public affairs.

The man of wealth has not, in general, at parish-meetings, any reason to complain of his want of weight; for wealth in England can reckon with tolerable certainty upon a great preponderance. The less a person has to pay, the poorer he must of course be; and the more cautious will he be in paying whatever he may be rated: it is obvious that, if he have to pay five pounds a-year to the poor, and his rich neighbour fifty pounds, he cannot part with that sum with as much ease as his rich neighbour can with his fifty. The relative value of the two sums are increased in proportion to their necessities: the poor man will be obliged to watch over his five pounds with more care than the rich man his fifty; the larger sum being an evidence of superfluity. The payer of the smaller sum is not, therefore, less competent, or less interested, in deciding upon the regulations and disposal of the funds destined for the relief and management of the poor.

To sum up the whole of this extraordinary bill:—The select vestry are to direct the overseers, and the assistant-overseer: no responsibility, or a very small portion—that relating to relief, in case of emergency,—will attach to the latter characters. Who is to bring the select vestry to account, I do not know. The select vestry and the overseers will be very willing to delegate their superintending and inspecting powers to the *assistant-overseer*, for a substantial reason,—he is paid for his trouble, as long as he conforms to their orders,—which it is, of course, his immediate interest to do; and, in order to please them, and retain his place, he must (for that is the main object of his appointment,) be very careful of the parish money, and set about reducing the amount of the rates. They will thus avoid all immediate contact with the poor, and their filthy dwellings. As the law now is, the wealthy are sometimes obliged officially to become acquainted with their poorer neighbours, and to visit, occasionally, the abodes of

wretchedness and misery: by this bill, all such intercourse, except what is voluntary, will be done away. They will not be obliged to visit the dwellings of the poor; they will not be obliged to see that misery, which, if seen, fortunately for human nature, their feelings would prompt them to relieve. No: all the occupation of the *select vestry*, the *magnates* of the parish, will be to meet in close divan semi-monthly, give their orders to their subaltern, the *assistant-overseer*; and, after his report, order again accordingly. It will not be difficult to divine the result of such a system.

J. JENNINGS.

London; May 18, 1818.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AS I am very certain you are always anxious to do justice to the claims of every one, as well as to use your utmost efforts to prevent imposition, I write you a line to inform you, that, upon reference to a work, entitled "*New Improvements of Planting and Gardening*, both Philosophical and Practical; sixth edition, with an appendix; by Richard Bradley, professor of botany at the University of Cambridge, and F.R.S. printed for I. and I. Knapton, in St. Paul's Church-yard, &c. &c. 1731;" you will find a very particular account of the curious instrument lately exciting so much interest in the world, called a *Kaleidoscope*, said to be the invention of Dr. Brewster, and for which he has taken out a patent.

It is very far from my wish to attempt lessening the merit or claim of any gentleman to what he may consider to be his own discovery; but, when so plain a plagiarism appears to have been made, not a moment ought to be lost in giving it publicity, and requiring an explanation.*

Being lately called to the coast of Lincolnshire, in consequence of the wreck of the brig *Unity*, laden with coals, when the unfortunate crew perished, I was informed there was one of Captain Manby's mortars within the distance of two miles; and, though the poor fellows were hanging in the shrouds and rigging from four o'clock in the morning till half-past eight, when the

* We understand the same description was transferred to Mawe's *Gardener's Dictionary*.

vessel went to pieces, not the least exertion was made to procure the mortar for throwing a rope over the ship, or otherwise to rescue the poor fellows from their dreadful situation; though a gentleman present, who gave me the account, made use of every persuasion to induce the bye-standers to lend him their assistance for that purpose. Great neglect must rest in some quarter, and I trust an enquiry will be instituted to prevent such gross inattention to the preservation of the lives of our sailors in future. Two of them left wives and children entirely destitute.

Ipswich; May 16, 1818. I. ACTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasionally occupied myself in considering the many and great advantages which, it is probable, would result from an extended application of the powers of steam to the purposes of navigation, I beg to submit to the public, through the medium of the *Monthly Magazine*, the following observations.

In constructing a steam-vessel, calculated to cross the Atlantic, it is of importance that the head should be sufficiently elevated to prevent the waves, occasioned by a strong contrary wind, from continually breaking over it. The parts of the hull also, below the level of the water, should be so formed as to surmount them with ease. Seafaring persons well know that there is a wonderful difference in this respect. In some vessels the forecastle is very rarely wet; in others, it is as rarely dry.

As the steam-ship will never be required to tack against the wind, depth in the water, and sharpness of keel, will be of no advantage. Length, breadth, and buoyancy, must be principally regarded.

One of the most important objects of attention ought to be to protect the water-wheels, by which it is to be impelled forwards, from the violence of the waves. In order to accomplish this, I would suggest the propriety of placing one or more wheels in the centre of the vessel, (instead of placing them at the sides,) as I have represented in the drawing which accompanies these observations. As the velocity of the vessel's track through the water will depend upon the frequent action of the water-boards upon the surface of the water,

it may be desirable to employ several wheels in succession, under the second deck of the vessel, and extending from the engine to the stern. These wheels may all be moved by one long iron shaft, furnished with cast-iron cog-wheels, acting upon other wheels attached to the water-wheels. The steam-engine should be placed as near to the head of the vessel as it can be conveniently.

By improvements which may, and I have no doubt will, eventually be made in the application of steam to the purposes of navigation, I am extravagant enough to anticipate the adoption of this system of navigation even upon ships of the largest size, and calculated for all the purposes of commerce, and for the circumnavigation of the globe.

The following advantages, which may be anticipated, would justify any attempts which may be made:—

1. Vessels, furnished with steam-engine movements, would not be obliged to wait for weeks and months for a fair wind, to the great loss of time and money.

2. Neither would they lie becalmed at sea for days and weeks together, in hot climates, to the great injury of the vessel, and the health of the crew and passengers.

3. Voyages would be performed within certain limited periods. The markets would be regularly supplied; the public would be benefited, and the calculations of the merchant would not be disappointed.

4. The vessel, being constructed of great length and breadth, would be steadier in the water, and not liable to be strained by the operation of the wind upon the masts and rigging. Goods would be preserved from injury, and passengers from uncomfortableness and danger.

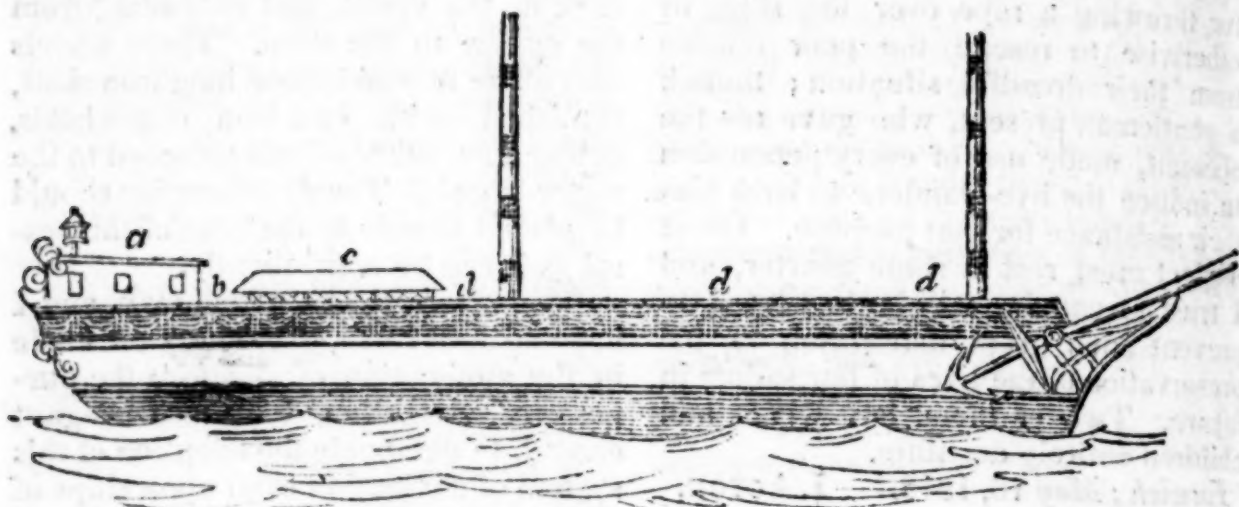
5. The expense of the first cost of numerous sails and extensive rigging, and the annual repairs of the same, would be saved; and one third part, or one quarter part, of the usual complement of men, for vessels of the same tonnage, would be sufficient.

6. The value of such an agent as the steam-engine, when the vessel had to contend with strong currents, on a rocky lee-shore, will be readily appreciated. Many a valuable cargo, under these circumstances, would be saved from destruction.

As it respects danger to be apprehended from fire or explosion, such measures may be adopted as to remove all ground for apprehension. These I shall be happy to suggest on a future occasion.

The following cut represents the side elevation of a large packet, to be moved

by steam: the length of the upper deck, breadth in the widest part about forty-
from stem to stern, about 140 feet; two feet:—



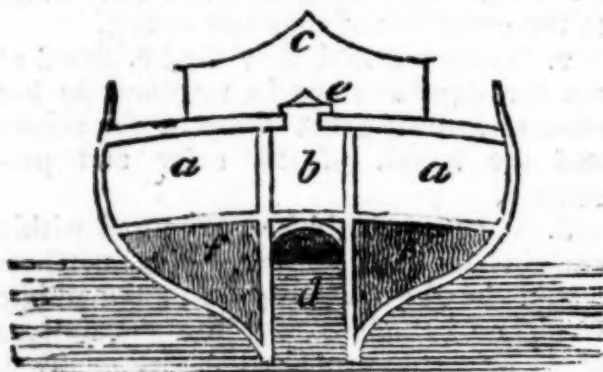
a. A cabin upon the deck, to be occupied by the captain.

b. The steerage, immediately in front of the captain's cabin.

c. An awning upon the deck, for the accommodation of passengers.

d. The quarter-rails, nettings, &c.

The Transverse Section of the Steam Ship.



a.a. Cabins.

b. The end view of a long gallery, communicating with the different cabins.

c. The awning upon the deck.

d. The opening between the two lower parts of the hold, in which the water-wheel acts, and through which the current from it will freely pass to the stern.

e. Lights to the gallery.

f. The hold.

JAMES CLARKE.

Grove, Hackney; April 26.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE evils of our civil state have been completely traced to their source: the country anxiously looks up to the parliament for a remedy; and the opinion of experience alone can lead to the effective one. Every gentleman, therefore, who will state his knowledge, though confined, will add to the general stock.

I was upwards of twenty years intimately acquainted with the wants and deceptions, the difficulties and disputes, and active duties, of paupers, parish-

officers, and magistrates; and yet have never been a party concerned, but have been called in and consulted by all, for mutual good will, benefit, and to investigate the truth; and, from this personal experience, I wish to offer a few desultory remarks, which may embrace some useful rules. In this county, (Wilts,) from the great respectability and independency of the magistracy, no gross case has ever come to my knowledge: here are no dependants appointed to assist a great man in his tyranny; no servile retainers of ministerial domination; none of those petty upstarts whom a Smollet and a Fielding portrayed; no combination of those in office against the community: I can bear repeated witness to their patience, as I can to the vexations, which the parish-officers labour against, and the hardships which oppress the poor. The origin of most of our evils comes from the abuses of the poor-law, by its alterations, (many proposed plans I see in your excellent work, *which were the old law*,) and by the spirit of chicanery; and pride, and domination, which are created; then follow, (*precede* in effect,) public-houses, which generate idle company, and its evils,—in this case, also, the old law had its remedy, but the needy demands of taxation have sapped moral restraint; add, in the country, the monopoly and nuisance of game among landlords, with its temptations to transgress, and monopoly of land among tenants, confining the labourer to his close hovel, and offering him no other recreation but tippling.

The wretched state of pauperism is notorious; and, present relief, and a system of reform, being the things required, I now state the following remarks:—

1. Every man's immediate parish is the parish in which he slept the last night: that

that parish must by law support him till it can find his right parish.

2. Any permanent relief not connected with employment (to those capable of work,) will increase paupers and beggars.

3. No mendicant ought to be suffered; but where the person in distress is to apply for relief, should be of general publicity.

4. Parents ought to be answerable for their children's conduct under the age of eight.

5. Children, under the age of sixteen, and convicted of gross idleness, mendicity, or thievery, ought to be taken from the control of their parents, and placed in a national penitentiary, with suitable instruction and proper work.

6. The penitentiaries should be built upon the cheapest, healthiest, and most retired spots, with land enough to occupy the inhabitants, in case of a deficiency of other employment.—N.B. *Manual tillage* is better than any other, and will always (*Deo volente*,) support the labourer.

7. The receivers of stolen goods fined and transported for life.

Gangs, or secret combinations, are the active agents of most of our civil evils; they are schools, in every sense, of wickedness; and the solitary assassin is not so dangerous to society as the systematic plunderer. Such are the smugglers, in whose neighbourhood every man must be cautious of his very words: such were the Luddites, whose *political* offences were the mere folly that crowned their evils: such are the day and night thieves, when, in the open street, one knocks a man down and runs away, while others pretend to come to his assistance, and pillage him helpless; and, perhaps, ever afterwards, suffering worse than death, from his ill usage. Such are the thief-takers, laying schemes for the blood-money, and leaguings with the guilty to betray the (comparatively) innocent: many other combinations I might add in high and low societies. Wherever these gangs exist, they ought to be destroyed, not by cruelty and death, but effectually by separation; such as by transportation, and by penitentiary and work houses, where morality may become a habit, and religion a solacing principle. If the owners of large works, mines, canals, &c. were invited to take criminals at a premium, allowing them a recompense beyond a *certain* (as to time, or quantity, or quality of) work, with a heavy fine to the master, and additional punishment to the prisoner, for escape, and the place of confinement open to public inspection; not only would a temporary means of employment be found, but a permanent

source for future industry by reform be opened.

The children of beggars are very likely to become thieves; old thieves to commence beggars. Pauperism degenerates into beggary: the system of thieving ends in pauperism. Thus pauperism, beggary, and thieving, are alike cause, effect, and consequence, to one another; and, of course, the principle of reform must embrace them altogether.

Devizes; April 25. CHAS. LUCAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALL tragic acting is more or less exaggeration and caricature. In real life, the most violent bursts of passion (much less the more moderate feelings and emotions,) are seldom accompanied with so much gesticulation and vociferation as are used on the stage: this is, in some degree, necessary; but not to the extent to which it is generally carried. Performers, in order to avoid tameness, fall into the other extreme, and overstep the modesty of Nature. All good acting is the result of study; but few succeed in "the art to conceal art." Actors are apt to become mannerists; so that a frequenter of the theatre, on seeing a new play, may generally anticipate how the striking passages will be delivered. Some performers assume an artificial whining, tremulous, tone of voice; speak in measured sentences, to "minute time, as boxers fight;" have a laboured articulation; an effort at distinctness, pompous, declamatory, and slow; disconnecting the sense, and wearying attention; and treading the stage with the mechanical precision of a drill-serjeant—

—Some statue, you would swear,
Step'd from his pedestal, to take the air—
who "start by rule, and step by measure;" seem to speak, move, and look, by "act of Parliament;" and most deliberately go mad.

Other actors perpetually aim at striking contrast, and violent transitions,—suddenly changing from their highest to their lowest tones; from hurried rapidity to extreme slowness; and endeavour, by their countenance, to anticipate every sentiment they are about to utter.

The long pause, and distortion of features, would sometimes seem preparatory to a loud sneeze! At every opportunity, swelling into boisterous vehemence, fretting, fuming, raging, ranting, gasping, grinning, groaning,

howling, growling, almost choking, limbs writhing, eyes rolling, jaws working, teeth gnashing: such tremendous exertions of lungs and limbs, as to rival the ravings of insanity, in its most violent paroxysms!

A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OCCASIONALLY travel, sometimes for pleasure and amusement, sometimes on business. In this way I have had an opportunity of noticing the progressive improvements in roads, plantations, navigations, public edifices, &c. In my last route from London to Norwich, I took the road by Epping, Bishop Stortford, and Saffron Walden, through Newmarket. At the good old town of Saffron Walden, my first enquiries were about the navigation,—a bill having passed for the accomplishment of a noble junction of the Thames with the Ouse,—promoting one of the greatest national benefits in this kingdom; but, I confess, I felt much disappointment at finding it not begun. My inclination now led me to take a walk upon that charming picturesque promenade, called the Common, where, by accident, most pleasant to my feelings, I came directly to the Maze; and, as I had not seen or heard of this curiosity in my former visits, I was extremely gratified at my accidental discovery, and began to upbraid myself for my former inattention. A gentleman passing by at the time on horseback, and seeing my curiosity excited, he most agreeably informed me that it had been very recently recut and turfed with grass, under the immediate and most indefatigable exertions of two most ingenious gentlemen—Mr. Robertson, the architect, and Mr. Leverett, the draper,—by means of a subscription, highly creditable to the mayor, Mr. Martin, and the town at large. The raised embankment which surrounds it is a good improvement: he informed me, that, by making a progress through all the various windings and circumvolutions, and extending my walk four times round the embankment, I should complete an exact mile. I accordingly undertook the task, and, observing the time by my watch, at the conclusion, I found it took me thirteen minutes to go the winding path, and seven minutes to go round the bank four times; thus making twenty minutes for walking the mile. Leaving this place, I walked towards the park. My first attention was arrested by the red-

brick front of the newly-erected meeting-house;—no credit to the builder: the inside, however, is neat and well fitted, save and except the pillars, which, being Gothic, are inconsistent; and, being an architect, it hurt my feelings.—I now strolled towards the beautiful park. The first object that struck me was the new-lodge,—the architecture and bad taste gave additional gloom to my thoughts;—perhaps, said I, the designer was compelled to follow the whim and dictates of his employer: I have found, by experience, this too often the case. Leaving this place, I proceeded through the park in my path to Audley-End, and, in my way, became perfectly recovered from my recent gloom, upon finding the abominable subterraneous passage taken away, and a safe commodious sky-and-air passage given to the passenger, through a fence with a swing door. Well pleased with this excellent alteration, I retraced my steps a few paces to view it, and to behold the charming prospect of the park, the town, and its stately church; when, again catching a view of the lodge, I became peevish, and started through the swing-gate into the high-road. The hedge opposite has been lowered a considerable way towards the village of Audley-End, which gives to the observer a cheering view of the fine country towards Newport, and the lovely short grove and plantations of Mr. Smith. A few paces from the bridge brought me to the well-known delicious spring of crystal fluid. Now turning to my right, on the Cambridge road, I found my inclination was towards Littlebury: a few paces beyond the Cambridge-lodge, I was delighted at finding the dangerous hilly road ploughed up, and one more level and straight, and much nearer, made in its stead, with a delightful causeway raised on one side, neatly gravelled, as for a garden, with posts, at good distances, for keeping off carriages.

A view, eastward, from this most friendly path to Littlebury, is one among the grandest—the lovely wide stream of the Granta, meandering in serpent-form, throwing her silvery flashes in gentle undulations upon the eye of the inquisitive traveller: on her verging bank rises, with gentle ascent, a stately hill, with its Doric pillar and pedestal, speaking for Lady Portsmouth. The view, at a distance, in faint azure, envelops the town and church of Saffron Walden; here and there bold masses of trees, whose wide-expanding branches touched,

tinged, tinged, shaded, and blended by the Painter of Nature, gave to my imagination a view for a Gainsborough.

I went on to the neat little village of Littlebury, and passed through the church-yard at the left, as usual, towards the mill; and, finding myself lost, I enquired of a good-natured bold rustic, what was become of the common, and the poor man's pleasure-ground, which gave rural felicity, unmolested, to the lads and lasses of the village? The reply was homely and honest:—"Why, zur, tiz inclosed by a Act a Parliament, the dam curse that has rob'd almost all the poor folks in the neashon of their liberty of playing at cricket, foot-ball, and rostleing. O loy, O loy, (said he,) tiz all over with we and liberty." I gave him a trifle, and left him; but, as I passed, I paused: "Why (said I,) should the peasant be denied innocent pastimes in open air, on their own ground by birthright (the common), while the wealthy are permitted to riot in every excess, unmolested." (I thought of Bloomfield's charming observations on this subject.)

In passing by the neat water-mill, and its pleasant garden, taken from the common, I came to a long trumpery wooden-bridge, of which I took an angry leave, and made the best of my way towards Old Waledunæ—(Walden). Upon Windmill-hill I had a fine prospect of the entire town and country adjacent. I now went with all speed towards the church-yard; and, finding the church-door open, I entered, admiring, as I proceeded, the fine view up the middle aisle, wishing most heartily that the high pew which crosses it, at the chancel, could be taken away, or lowered at the first upper stone-step, to give a clear sight to the altar. A person now approached me to say, that it was intended to build a new gallery, either at the west end, or two galleries, one at each side-aisle. The plan is to extend the front line of the gallery from the south to the north porches, not in a straight line, but curved in cants, resting on Gothic pillars, forming an angle over each pillar, so as the concave front might face the minister. The architect (Mr. Robinson,) has judiciously placed the staircases in such manner that the noise and clatter, always attendant in such cases, should be as much as possible away from the hearing and sight of the congregation, in the body of the church. The stairs are on a circular plan, large and commodious, with broad step and

easy riser, inclosed in framed-work of pannels, with arches of Gothic tracery, in character: he has also most judiciously designed a landing at the back of the gallery, so that each person may approach his seat with great privacy, without disturbance to others. The finish, for the front of the gallery, claimed my attention and admiration: instead of the usual and clumsy pannelling, too commonly introduced in such cases, his elevation exhibits, in excellent perspective, a chaste original design: over each column is a neat Gothic canopy, the height of the dado; and between each canopy is a Gothic niche, or recess; and the intermediate spaces are designed to be filled up in printed letters, describing all the donations and charities that have been bequeathed for the poor. Returning to my inn, in my way I ran against one of the most hideous hovels in Europe, a Hottentot's kraal, a cartshed—I beg pardon, I mean a market-cross; so called, and still remaining, to mark the supineness and bad taste of a town, one of the most populous in Essex, with an immense trade in corn and malt.

D. BROOKSLY.

January, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE banks for savings, in this country, having now obtained parliamentary sanction, and the legislature having, with honorable liberality and with the best policy, granted an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the debentures issued to those institutions, whilst the interest paid to the depositors, in few or no instances, exceeds 4 per cent. there must annually accrue a profit, after paying all incidental expenses.

On this consideration I beg leave to propose, and earnestly to recommend, to the managers of Saving-banks, that such accruing profit should form a fund for the relief and assistance of a given number of the oldest depositors, in sickness, or in the helplessness of old age.

Wandsworth;

G. HARRISON.

May 18, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

SIR,

IN illustration of the above quotation from Horace, we often find the most celebrated wits and writers fall into palpable obscurities and oversights. Taking up, for half an hour's pastime, the

twentieth volume of Swift's Works, (Dr. Hawksworth's edition,) I found, in a letter from Mr. Gay to the Dean, dated Whitehall, Oct. 22, 1726, the following confused passage:—"If I had been in a better state of health, and Mrs. Howard were not to come to town to-morrow, I would have gone to Mr. Pope's to-day, to have dined with him there on Monday."

Now, although the admirable fabulist's meaning may be decyphered, through the obfuscation (to use one of his own terms) of that sentence; yet a foreigner would be greatly put to it in the translation of so perplexed a sentence.

Far otherwise is it with another passage, nearly at the end of the same letter; where, after giving an account of the manner of his passing his time,—chiefly with the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, at their seat at Amesbury, and occasionally with Mr. Pope at Twickenham,—he adds, "Next week I shall have a new coat, and new buttons, for the birth-day; though I don't know but a turn-coat might have been (there, too,

he means to say, *may be*) more to my advantage."

In a subsequent letter in the same collection, from Dr. Arbuthnot to the facetious Dean, is a piece of information, which conveys so much of pleasantry, that it cannot be thought impertinent at any time to quote it,—although it may be within the reach of every one of your readers. The doctor is giving his reverend friend an account of the reception his new work (*Gulliver's Travels*) is likely to meet with in London. He says, "The book is in almost every one's hands;" and adds that "Lord Scarborough, who is no inventor of stories, told me, that he fell in company with a master of a ship, who declared that he was well acquainted with Gulliver; but that the printer had mistaken his residence,—that he lived at Wapping, and not at Rotherhithe!" The doctor goes on to tell the Dean further, that of himself he lent the book to a rich citizen, who went immediately to his map to search for Lilliput.

P.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF
THE LATE M. DELAMETHERIE.
Editor of the Journal de Physique; from a late Number of that Journal.

JEAN CLAUDE DELAMETHERIE was born on Sept. 4, 1743. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Thiers, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the belles lettres; and at eighteen he went to prosecute theological studies in Paris; but he renounced the study of theology, and entered upon that of medicine in his 22d year. The decided bent of his genius was for theory and speculation; and of this he gave a specimen, in his "Essay on the Principles of Natural Philosophy." It contained so many free sentiments, on various topics in which the feelings and prejudices of mankind are the most intimately concerned, that the booksellers of Paris would not venture to publish it; but it appeared at Geneva in 1778. The work was reprinted in 1787, and again in 1805, having undergone successive improvements in each edition. In this essay he discusses a variety of the most abstruse metaphysical questions, and not unfrequently maintains opinions directly opposite to those which are commonly regarded as the best established.

I

Upon quitting his paternal roof, he seems to have determined to pass the remainder of his life in a state of perfect freedom from all restraint; and with this intention he renounced all his claim upon the family property, on consideration of receiving a moderate annuity. He resolved never to enter into the matrimonial state from the same feeling, and partly, as it appears, from the gloomy and melancholic cast of his mind, which led him to doubt whether life ought to be regarded as a good, and consequently whether it was consistent with benevolence to bring human beings into existence. The peculiar traits of his character, which had displayed themselves at a very early period of life, were now become more confirmed; and, what was originally an unusual degree of gravity and sedateness, had now degenerated into spleen and austerity. Having discarded all his cares of a personal and private nature, he repaired to Paris, associated himself with the literary men of that place, and henceforth had no business or occupation but science. About the year 1780 he published his "Physiological Views;" a work which, like the former, was full of theory, and in which he indulges in the most unbounded freedom

dom of speculation. Among other opinions which he broached in this work, it is maintained that animals and vegetables are produced by the crystallization of the semen, exactly in the same manner as minerals are by the accretion of their particles.

Soon after his removal to the metropolis, he became a frequent contributor to the *Journal de Physique*; and in the year 1785 he became the editor of it, an office which he retained above thirty years, or until a very short time before his death. He was extremely jealous of his literary reputation, of the most acute sensibility to supposed affronts or injuries, and of a haughty and unbending spirit; so that his literary life was almost a perpetual scene of warfare. His peculiar temperament led him generally to oppose his contemporaries and his countrymen, and to prefer to them those persons who, having lived in former ages, or residing in distant countries, were removed from rivalry, and were not liable to wound his pride or self-love. Thus, almost as a matter of course, he set himself in decided opposition to the new chemical nomenclature, personally opposed Lavoisier, and generally objected to all the doctrines of the modern pneumatic chemistry. It was with this object that in 1789 he published his work on pure air, as he still continued to style oxygen: a work in which he endeavours to prove that Bayen had all the merit that is usually attributed to Lavoisier and his associates, in the discovery of the gaseous bodies. In the same spirit he afterwards opposed Haüy's doctrines on the subject of crystallography: he endeavoured to show that he was not original in his idea of applying the crystalline form of bodies to determine their species, and, for the purpose, as he supposed, of doing justice to the party that had been defrauded of his literary rights, he republished the *Sciagraphia* of Bergman.

Delametherie about this period particularly directed his attention to the study of mineralogy and geology; and in 1795 published what is perhaps his best work, or at least that which is the least objectionable, his "*Theory of the Earth*;" it contains a clear view of the best ascertained facts and best established opinions, while there is less of that extravagant speculation which is so profusely scattered over his former productions. A circumstance occurred at this time which caused him a severe disappointment. By the death of Daubenton, the profes-

sorship of Natural History, in the college of France, became vacant; and Delametherie conceived himself the person most qualified to fill his place, and had some reason to expect the appointment. It was, however, conferred upon Cuvier, a man much his junior, and whose reputation at that time was not so fully established, as to afford an obvious reason for the preference. Delametherie's mortification was, however, alleviated by an arrangement which was afterwards made, according to which he was constituted joint professor with Cuvier; the departments of geology and mineralogy being placed under his sole superintendence. As a part of the duties of his office, he now became a public lecturer on mineralogy,—an employment which he executed with much zeal, and with considerable success. His class was numerously attended; and he employed every means to make his lectures interesting to his pupils, by the exhibition of his specimens, which he freely permitted them to examine, and by taking short excursions with them into the neighbourhood of Paris, and illustrating his doctrines by a reference to natural phenomena. The substance of his lectures was afterwards published in two works, one on mineralogy, and the other on geology, forming a series of five volumes, which may be regarded as "*The Theory of the Earth*," with some additions and alterations.

The stormy period of the French revolution, which now raged in all its horrors, was felt by the family of Delametherie; and, although his own income was both scanty and precarious, he very generously resigned the annuity which he had reserved out of the paternal estate. But the sale of his journal became suspended by the increasing troubles of the times; and, for a period of two or three years, he appears to have endured great privations; which were, however, mitigated by the liberality of his colleague Cuvier, who gave up to him a large proportion of the emoluments of their joint office. When France again acquired a state of comparative tranquillity, and science began to resume her rank in public estimation, Delametherie was found ready at his post: he recommenced his *Journal*, in which he always inserted a number of his own papers; and in the year 1804 he published his "*Considerations on Organized Beings*," a work, as usual, containing much information; but unfortunately blended with a large proportion of mere speculative theory.

theory. In 1812 Delametherie had a severe attack of apoplexy; but he recovered from it so far as to pursue his usual literary occupations for five years, although harassed by a variety of complaints, indicating a complete breaking-up of his constitution, until a second apoplectic attack carried him off on July 1, 1817, in the 74th year of his age.

With respect to the scientific character of Delametherie, he may be justly entitled to the commendation of unwearied application and extensive knowledge; but perhaps neither his industry nor his information were productive of the advantage, either to himself or to society, which might have been derived from them under different management. In all his writings he is perpetually dwelling upon the value of facts, and is always upbraiding his opponents with being too hasty in the formation of their theories; yet there is scarcely a single writer, among his contemporaries, who abounds so much in speculation, and who, considering the extent of his writings, has added so little to the stock of actual knowledge. With respect to his talents as the editor of a scientific journal, the capacity in which probably he will alone be remembered by posterity, we may observe the same mixture of qualities. He was eminently laborious and punctual; but, although he valued himself for his impartiality, and his strict observance of literary justice, his jealous and irritable temper was perpetually biasing his judgment, causing him to form an unjust estimate of the merits of those whom he considered as his rivals, and involving himself in disputes with those who either differed from him, or, as he conceived, did not treat him with due respect. He commenced his office as editor of the *Journal de Physique* in March 1785, and continued it until April 1817, a period of thirty-one years. In the first number of the year he always wrote a sketch of the progress of science during the preceding year; and, besides these, inserted a great number of other articles; so that the whole of his papers amounts to nearly 120. The great phenomena of attraction and repulsion he supposed to depend upon the afflux and efflux of certain subtle fluids to and from bodies, which, as it were, carried other bodies along with them in their current. He seems to have regarded galvanism as the most powerful agent in nature, or rather the prime cause of all the changes that are per-

petually going forwards around us; he not only speaks of it as the first step in all physical and chemical operations, but he extends its influence to the vital properties of sensibility and muscular contraction. In his arrangement of natural objects he recurs to the antiquated division of them into four elements; under the denomination of fire he includes, not only caloric, but the other imponderable fluids, light, electricity, and magnetism. With respect to air, his ideas do not seem to have been well defined; but it may be conjectured that he regarded oxygen, or, as he termed it, pure air, as the basis of all the other gases, and that they were formed by the combination of this with some other substance. Water he regarded as an undecomposable body, the ponderable part of air; and of course in all those processes where water is supposed to be generated by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen, the water was conceived to be merely an educt, not a product. He remained to the last a firm opposer of the antiphlogistic theory, and triumphed not a little, in the latter part of his life, when he observed that the fundamental doctrines of Lavoisier were called in question, or controverted by subsequent experiments. This was particularly the case with respect to the doctrine, that acidity necessarily depends upon oxygen; yet his opinion, which he wished to substitute in its room, that acidity essentially depends upon fixed or condensed heat, is much more hypothetical, and less intelligible.

Delametherie perhaps excelled the most as a geologist and mineralogist; and on these topics, contrary to what we often find to be the case, his opinions are the best matured, or, at least, his speculations are more plausible. He conceived that every part of the globe had, at some period of its existence, been in the liquid state, and that the waters had formerly covered the highest mountains; but it does not appear that he adopted exclusively either of the hypotheses which have divided geologists into the two rival sects of the Volcanists and the Neptunists. Mineral substances he divided into ten classes:—gases, waters, combustible non-metallic bodies, combustible metallic bodies, acids, alkalies, earths, salts, volcanic substances, and fossils. It has been already observed, that he disapproved of the plan of making crystalline forms the basis of a mineralogical system: this

he regarded as one only among other properties which ought to be employed for this purpose.

His most singular opinions were those on organized bodies: he supposed that they were originally produced by the crystallization of their seed; that their vital powers depend upon galvanism, which is evolved by the superposition of alternate strata of medullary and muscular parts; that there is a strict analogy between animals and vegetables, both in their structure and functions; and that there is no part or property in one of these classes to which a corresponding part or function may not be demonstrated in the other. As his mineralogy is the best, so it may be asserted that his physiology is the worst, part of his works; it abounds the most with mere speculation and false analogies, and is the least supported by absolute facts or correct deductions.

THE RT. HON. GEORGE ROSE,

M.P. for Christchurch, in Hampshire, Clerk of Parliament, Keeper of the Records, Verdurier of the New Forest, in Hampshire, Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Board of Trade, &c.

Mr. Rose was a native of Scotland, and one of the most fortunate of his countrymen; having, without the aid of birth, fortune, great learning, or superior genius, risen from humble beginnings to the possession of high and lucrative offices, all of which he retained at the period of his demise. He was born near to Montrose, in the shire of Angus, about the year 1736. His father was a clergyman, and is said to have been one of those "Nonjuring ministers" who would not swear allegiance to the house of Brunswick, on account of his attachment to the pretended right and indefeasible succession in the Stewart line,—a contemptible doctrine, once more brought into the field under the modern name of "legitimacy." The elder Mr. Rose enjoyed the protection of the Earl of Marchmont, a nobleman avowedly attached to these principles; and to him was confided the education of his son, the late Lord Polworth.

George, the subject of the present memoir, was taught the rudiments of grammar and arithmetic in his native country; after which, he repaired to London, and was placed under the superintendence of an uncle, who kept an academy in the vicinity. At this period, he appears to have been not only destitute of fortune, but even of friends; for he entered the civil service of the Royal Navy, while yet very young, if we are to credit some, in the very humble capacity of a steward. Certain it is, however, he rose to be a purser; and, at that period, it was but little suspected, that the issues of bread, butter, and biscuit, were then actually superintended

by a man, destined to preside over the commerce of his country; to be twice a treasurer of the navy; to hold many other high and important offices; and, finally, to attain the envied rank of a privy counsellor!

In due time, however, he exchanged his apartment, *under water*, in the bread-room, for a place and lodgings at Whitehall. The office of the keeper of the records was, we believe, the first *land appointment*: for this, he was doubtless indebted to the Earl of Marchmont, who now possessed great influence at court, notwithstanding his early attachments and principles; for, when he no longer evinced a zeal for the Pretender, who, indeed, soon after ceased to exist, his lordship transferred his allegiance, pure, undivided, and undiminished, to his present Majesty, whom he supported on the same arbitrary principles that he had done the descendants of James II. The same patronage, at a latter period, obtained, for this favourite of fortune, the lucrative office of clerk of parliament; the reversion of which he himself had interest sufficient to procure for his son, Mr. George Rose, M.P. for Southampton, and, at this present moment, the English minister at the court of Berlin. What is not a little surprising, both the offices of keeper of the records, and treasurer of the navy, are *now* vacant, notwithstanding the numerous and unequivocal claims of his family, doubtless, entitled them to the remaining interest in those appointments, as much as of the still more valuable one alluded to above, which was performed, during many years, by deputy!

Of the opinions or conduct of Mr. Rose, during the American war, we are entirely ignorant; for, although his early principles and education do not leave us in the dark, on this subject, yet he was then an obscure man: and, what is not a little extraordinary, he was extricated from his obscurity by a nobleman justly entitled to the appellation of a patriot minister.*

When Lord North's administration had been put an end to, by the capture of two of our armies on the trans-atlantic continent, and the new cabinet that succeeded, annihilated by the sudden demise of the Marquis of Rockingham, the Earl of Shelburne became prime minister, in 1782. His lordship possessed a quick discernment of the human character, and was happy in the selection both of friends and assistants. Being a man of research, he had occasion for the official attendance of Mr. Rose, and soon found him ready, laborious, and useful. He possessed a good memory, was indefatigable in business, seemed to love toil, and spared no pains to recommend himself to his new patron. Nor did his endeavours prove

* The first Marquis of Lansdowne.
unsuccessful,

unsuccessful; for he now contrived to lay the foundation of his own fortune, and that of his family.

The peace, so just and equitable of itself, which closed the war with the United States of America, having most unaccountably driven Lord Shelburne from office, he was soon after created Marquis of Lansdowne; and when Mr. Pitt had chased away the coalition-ministry, this able and respectable nobleman became, for many years, the opponent of that young statesman, who had acted as chancellor of the exchequer during his premiership.

It was, however, to this *young statesman* that Mr. Rose now clung, in the same manner as the ivy to the oak. He remarked, that he was able, eloquent, a first-rate debater in parliament, and that he already possessed what his father could never obtain—the confidence of the king. These were great and seductive inducements. The world was surprised, however, when they beheld the youthful and aspiring minister selecting such men as Mr. Jenkinson; Mr. (commonly called Jack) Robinson; “Harry Dundas,” afterwards created Lord Melville; and George (afterwards better known by the appellation of “old George”) Rose, to be his political instructors, the prompters of his patriotism, and the vouchers for his character. The Rev. Mr. Wyville, after confiding for years in his solemn and repeated promises to effect a reform, “both as a man and a minister,” began, at length, to doubt of his political integrity; while Dr. Jebb already declared him publicly and unequivocally to be “an apostate.” He judged of his conduct from his associates, and it is left for the public to decide, after a long and eventful interval of thirty-four years, whether the conjectures of that good, virtuous, and intrepid patriot, were founded on a solid basis! Be this as it may, about the beginning of 1784 we find Mr. Rose nominated to the important office of joint-secretary to the Treasury, a station, connected at that time, as now, with the most delicate, as well as most important, affairs; and, if rumour be right, some men in that station have been enabled to conceive no bad idea of the representative integrity of many of the smaller and more obscure boroughs, throughout the kingdom.

Mr. Rose of course aspired to, and soon obtained, a seat in parliament. To a man, in that important post, which embraces nearly all the influence in the kingdom within its grasp, there could be no difficulty in procuring a return. The numerous and respectable voters of Old Sarum, and Midhurst, and all the independent corporations of Cornwall, were ready to embrace the knees, and solicit the honour of being represented by a man, who was all powerful at the “Treasury.”

Such, indeed, was his importance after building a house, and procuring considerable estates, in the vicinity of the New Forest, that he seems to have obtained the sole and entire command of the franchises of one borough in his neighbourhood for himself; together with one-half of another, not far distant, for his son.

Having, at length, become member for Christchurch, we find Mr. Rose indefatigable in his attendance on, and taking an active part in, all the important debates in the House of Commons. We know not in what manner he voted when Mr. Pitt made his three motions for “a reform in parliament;” but we have reason to suppose, that, being in the *secret*, he voted and spoke in behalf of the slave-trade, notwithstanding all the arguments for its abolition by his right honorable friend and coadjutor. In short, the slave-trade was never annihilated, while either of these right honorables held their respective offices.

But it must be conceded, that no one was ever more industrious, either to create new, or enforce the old, revenue laws. The member for Christchurch accordingly took an active part in Mr. Pitt’s famous Bill for the Prevention of Smuggling: this led to what was then called “the Commutation Act,” which, in order to remove the temptation to illicit traffic, by rendering tea cheaper, laid an additional tax on windows. This was at once both plausible and destructive; for, as all were supposed to drink this beverage, it was thought to signify but little under what designation it was paid for. But mark the consequences! To protect teas, fiscal rapacity was recurred to; and the light, and air, and health, of Heaven, were all endangered: our houses were disfigured by excluding these blessings, and to such a length was this practice carried in Ireland, that, during the prevalence of the late contagious disorders, the casements of the poor have been actually opened by authority. But did tea become cheaper? For a time only was it so; for, with increased imposts on houses, it was afterwards raised nearly, if not wholly, to its former standard.

Thus, on the apotheosis of Mr. John Robinson, his political mantle dropt on, and exactly fitted, the shoulders of Mr. George Rose; who, while in power, regularly led the embattled host of ministerialists into the field.

Mr. Rose has often, and perhaps unjustly, been reviled as the supporter of systematic corruption, by those in opposition to the ministers of the day, during the last twenty or thirty years. In consequence of the part he took against Mr. Fox, in the Westminster election, Mr. Joseph Richardson, Lord J. Townsend, Mr. Serjeant Lawrence, &c. who are supposed

supposed to have been the authors of the *Rolliad*, attacked him with no common share of bitterness, and, as we charitably hope, of untruth, or at least of exaggeration. The following is an extract:—

[POLITICAL ECLOGUES*.

ROSE, OR THE COMPLAINT.

Argument.

In this eclogue our author has imitated the second of his favorite Virgil, with more than his usual precision. The subject of Mr. Rose's complaint is, that he is left to do the whole business of the Treasury during the broiling heat of summer, while his colleague, Mr. Steel, enjoys the cool breezes from the sea, at Brighthelmstone, in company with the young premier,] &c.

"None more than Rose, amid the courtly ring,
Lov'd BILLY, joy of JENNY, and the KING;
But vain his hope to shine in Billy's eyes,
Vain all his votes, his speeches, and his lies;
Steele's happier claims the boy's regard engage,
Alike their studies, and alike their age.

"In one sad joy all Rose's comfort lay,
Pensive he sought the Treasury day by day;
There, in his inmost chamber lock'd alone,
To boxes, red and green, he pour'd his moan
In rhymes uncouth; for Rose, to business bred,
A purser's clerk, in rhyme was little read;
Nor since his learning with his fortune grew,
Had such vain arts engaged his sober view;
For Stockdale's shelves contentedly compose
The humbler poetry of lying prose.

"O barb'rous Billy! thus would he
begin," &c.

It would be endless to recount the number of motions made by him, and still more so, perhaps, to enumerate the bills which he brought into parliament during the long period that Mr. Pitt was minister. After being in place, under that premier, during a period of nearly twenty years, he at length withdrew with him, on the accession of Mr. Addington to power. During his retreat, he appeared on the opposition-bench, for a few months; nay, he even supported the Hampshire petition, presented to the House of Commons in 1807, complaining of "ministerial influence!" Nearly at the same time, too, he differed with his quondam friend, Lord Grenville, about the constitutional propriety of Lord Ellenborough's possessing a seat in the cabinet; and, on all occasions, took an active part in the debates against Mr. Fox's administration, whose principles were, doubtless, hostile to all his ideas of propriety.

•But, if Mr. Rose fell, it was only for a moment, and in order to rise like Antæus, more fresh and vigorous, from his mother earth. He, accordingly, returned soon after to enjoy a fresh accession of power, and new and increasing honours. This gentleman had been, formerly, deputy-

president of the board-of-trade: he now became president, which his rank of right honourable, as a member of the privy-council, was supposed to entitle him to. He, also, was nominated treasurer of the navy, with a nett salary of 4000*l.* per annum, and all the ease and comfort arising from a sinecure.

Mr. Rose was considered either so able in point of finance, or his colleagues so deficient on that subject, that he appears to have been selected by them to answer the Report of the Bullion Committee, which evinced not only a wonderful degree of financial information, but was drawn up with no common share of precision and ability. Accordingly, on May 6, 1811, after the late Mr. Horner had made a very luminous and very able speech on this subject, in which he chiefly attributed the difference between the mint and market price of gold, as well as the unfavorable state of foreign exchanges, to the badness of our coin, and excess of the paper circulation, arising out of the impolitic and extraordinary issues of the bank, Mr. Rose next rose, in order to reply. In the course of a set speech,* which has since been published, he dwelt on the advantages arising from "bank-notes," which he asserted "to be equivalent to money for every common and legitimate transaction in life, except for foreign remittances; and even in respect to these, (adds he) the access to bank discounts affords great facilities, by enabling the merchant to make provision for heavy payments for exports, and to await a sale for imports, for which, from various causes, there may be no immediate demand."

"As to the rapid advance in the price of our commodities," he attributed this not to an excess of bank-paper;—for had they not risen rapidly on the continent, and even in those countries where specie alone is in circulation? He considered the great and sudden rise of the price of corn here as the cause of the advance in other articles; and the rise of that great necessary of life, to the advance of importation prices by the Acts of the Legislature. Yet, with the aid of two millions of quarters of foreign corn, the quartern-loaf did not exceed fifteen-pence; whereas, without this assistance, it would have been at 2*s.* 6*d.*

He denied the position, that our exports were only 33, and our imports 45 millions; he also inferred from tables, produced by him, extending to 1810, that the market-price of gold, and the exchange with Hamburgh, did not depend on the issues of bank-notes. The fallacy of the market-price of gold having been affected by the issue of bank-paper, had been already incontrovertibly shewn, by the experience of nearly the whole of the last

* From the twenty-first edition, published by Ridgway, 1799, p. 184.
MONTHLY MAG. No. 312.

* Octavo, 1811.

3 I

century,

century, as recorded in accounts, on which we may safely rely. That the exchange should be affected by it were against all experience, as well as against the evidence annexed to the report."

He considered the observations of his friend, Mr. Huskisson, (then in opposition,) "on the credit of our public funds," likely to be attended with very hurtful consequences with respect to both foreigners and natives; when he states—that "the public creditor, on receiving his dividend, is obliged to leave 2s. out of 20s. or 10l. in the 100l. (for the income-tax,) in the hands of the Bank; and is equally compelled to receive the remaining 18s. in bank-paper. A payment in such paper is a virtual deduction from his dividend of 3s. more, or of fifteen per cent.; the public creditor, therefore, receives only 15s. in the pound of standard stationary money, and no more!"

He next entered into an eulogium of the merits of Mr. Pitt, against the charge of "a singular disacquaintance with the principles of public economy;" and, to prove the difficulties that had at all times existed on the subject of a metallic circulating medium, Mr. Rose quoted the following paradoxical minute, entered in the books of the Admiralty in King William's time, from the original, in his own possession:—

"Admiralty Office, Monday Evening,
March 14, 1695.

Present,—the Earl of Orford,
Sir George Rook,
and three other lords.

"The secretary of state to be acquainted that Captain Long is ready to proceed on his intended expedition, with his majesty's ship, the R——'s Prize, to find gold; and that the board will give him directions to follow his majesty's orders."

He concluded, by objecting to the plan proposed by the committee; "which, without effecting the object the members had in view, did more than either the decrees or the victories of Bonaparte to execute his designs for our destruction."

It would appear, however, that the committee was in the right; for our silver has been now re-coined, and the bank circulating medium diminished: since which, aided, doubtless, by peace, the price of gold has fallen, and the foreign exchanges have been at *par*.

Mr. Rose had been married during many years, and had several children, all of whom, if not fully provided for, by the public, will now be enriched, by means of the large fortune he has, doubtless, left behind him; for he possessed an immense annual revenue. In point of person, he was of the middle stature; vigorous, active, indefatigable. In short, he was to the full as laborious as the late Mr. Dundas, (Viscount Melville), without, like him, being addicted to convivial pleasures. His moderation in regard to titles was far greater than in respect to places. Mr. Jenkinson, who had run the same career, and indeed possessed a greater and a longer portion of the royal favor, aimed at, and obtained, a peerage; his son is now an earl, and has got a blue riband; and there can be but little doubt, that, had Mr. Rose also aspired to similar distinctions, he would have been gratified by Mr. Pitt. He purchased pretty largely in Hampshire, and his mansion at Cuffnells was honored more than once with a royal visit. It is admirably situate, in the midst of that forest where William Rufus was killed by the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel; and possesses a fine view of the Chamel and the Isle of Wight. It was there he was seized with his fatal illness; and, after a short confinement, he expired on Tuesday morning, January 13, 1818, in the 79th or 80th year of his age.

His writings are numerous; and, as executor to Lord Marchmont, he became possessed of a noble library;* together with a variety of valuable manuscripts. As a legislator, he is entitled to great credit for the protection of saving-banks; and his Bill to enable parochial and other societies to subscribe for the purpose of supporting their sick and disabled members out of the common stock, instead of becoming paupers.

It is also but fair to add, that Mr. Rose was a most useful partisan, and that he was never accused, like two of his former colleagues, either of being a public defaulter, or of perverting the public money for the success or gratification of his own private speculations.

* For the reception of these books, a most beautiful and exclusive suite of apartments was erected at Cuffnells.

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Manumission of Slaves or Villains.

IN the chapter-book of the Holy Cross at Orleans, is this entry:—
"Le Chapitre affranchit l'an 1497 (ou environ) une fille qu'il étoit esclave de l'Eglise, elle et les enfans qui en auroient

pû naître dans le suite.—Capitulum manumisit Johannam Filiam defuncti Johannis d'Arboys... de conditione ecclesie existentis, nunc uxorem Johannis Constant de Moterello, et a Jugo Servitutis quo ipsa astringebatur ecclesie cum sua posteritate

teritate ex nunc et in perpetuum liberavit."
—*Voyages Liturgiques de France, par*
le Sieur de Moleon.

Cole 44, 459.

Origin of the English Word Bully.

In a book printed at the Hague, 1777, in 2 vols. 8vo. entitled, "*Voyâges en differens Pays de l'Europe, en 1774, 1775, et 1776, pretended to be written by a Roman Catholic, M. Pilati, in a series of letters, is this account of a people in the Val Camonica, which is a valley of the jurisdiction of Trent and Brescia, belonging to the Venetians. "Ici il me fallut prendre des Braves, que l'on appelle Buli, pour voyager en sureté. Le Bressan et le Bergamasque, qui sont des Pais dependants de l'Etat Venetien, sont decriés pour les assassinats que l'on y commet; et le meilleur moyen de s'en garantir, c'est de prendre de ces Buli, qui sont armés comme Saint George, et pleins de courage. Les Buli sont eux-mêmes des Pendarts, que la justice fait mourir par la main du bourreau quand elle peut s'en saisir; car ce sont ordinairement des gens qui ont commis des meurtres, soit de leur chef, soit pour satisfaire la passion de quelqu'un qui a loué leur service, &c.*"

Cole 51, 85.

Extract of a Letter from the Princess of Orange to Lady Russel.

Hounseerdyke; July 12, 1687.

I have all the esteem for you which so good a character deserves, as I have heard given of you by all people, both before I left England, and since I have been here; and have had as much pity as any could have of the sad misfortunes you have had,—with much more compassion when they happen to persons who deserve well.

Queen Mary to Lady Russel.

July 30, 1691.

You are very much in the right to believe, I have cause enough to think this life not so fine a thing, as it may be others do, that I lead at present. Besides the pain I am almost continually in for the king, it is so contrary to my inclination, that it can be neither easy nor pleasant. But I see one is not ever to live for one's self. I have had many years of ease and content, and was not so sensible of my own happiness as I ought, till I lost it. But I must be content with what it pleases God; and this year have great reason to praise him hitherto for the successes in Ireland,—the news of which came so quick one upon another, that made me fear we had some ill to expect from other places. But, I trust in God, that will not be,—though

it looks as if we must hope for little good either from Flanders or sea.

The king continues, God be praised, very well; and, though I tremble at the thoughts of it, yet I cannot but wish a battle well over; and for that at sea I wish it as heartily as Mr. Russel himself.

Queen Mary to Lady Russel.

Oct. 8, 1691.

I confess myself lazy enough in writing, yet that has not hindered me answering Lady Russel's letter; but staying for Mr. Russel's own answer, to which you referred me. I have seen him this day, and find he is resolved to be Mr. Russel still. I could not press him farther in a thing he seemed so little to care for,—so there is an end of that matter. Whether the king will think I have done enough or no, I cannot tell; but it is not in my nature to compliment,—which makes me always take people at their words.

Bibl. Birch, 4205.

Letter from Mr. Daniel de Foe to Secretary Harley.

Sir,

I cannot but retain a very deep sense of the candor and goodness wth w^{ch} you rec^d me last night. The particulars, sir, admitt of no epithets to illustrate y^m: it remains to me onely to tender you all y^e acknowledgem^t of a gratefull temper highly obliged.

Persuant, sir, to y^e plainness I have yo^r leave to use,—the enclosed papers are written for yo^r perusal. They are observations from y^e discourse of y^e town on y^e affair of y^e fleet: 'tis an unhappy subject, and, I assure you, there is much less than is discoursed on that head. I have onely one thing to premise, and which I entreat you to believe of me,—that I have no manner of personall design as to Sir Geo. R—: I neither kno' him, nor am concern'd with him, or wth any that does kno' him, directly or indirectly. I have not the least disrespect for him, or any personal prejudice, on any account whatsoever. I hope you will please to give full credit to me in this, otherwise it would be very rude and presuming to offer you y^e paper.

I am preparing wth joy to execute your commands for Thursday next, and furnishing myself with horses, &c.; and entreat y^e liberty, since y^e time is short, and I cannot expect to see you often, of troubling you the more wth my visits of this sort, and fill you wth my short requests.

First, s^r, that you will please to order y^r letter of leave for Mr. Christopher Hurt, to be absent on his private affaires for two months or more.

That you will please to think of some instructions for my spec^{al} conduct; and whether it may not be proper for me to have something about me like a certificate, pass, or what you think fit, to prevent being questioned, searcht, or detain'd, by any accident,—w^{ch} often happens on y^e road; the nature and manner of such a thing I remit to y^r judgment. It will be very necessary that I should be provided against y^e impertinence of a country justice.

The poem, s^r, of y^e Diet of P——d, I omitted to mention to you last night; but certainly 'twill be very necessary to carry into y^e country with me; and, as I am sure of its being very usefull, I cannot but importune you to let me perfect it, and turn it abroad into y^e world. I expect strange effects from it as to y^e house.

The other papers which I purposed to furnish, I referr, wth y^r licence, to send you per post. Perticularly some notes relateing to y^e Parliam^t; and a scheme of an office for secret intelligence at home and abroad.

This last, as I kno' you are not ignorant of the vallue, y^e magnitude, and necessity of y^e design,—wth y^e want of such a thing in this na^{ti}on,—so I shall take time, while I am abroad, to finish a perfect scheme, and such a one as I hope you will approve, and put in practice; that, if possible, the affaires of all Europe may lye constantly before you in a true light, and you may kno' what is a doing all over Europe, even before 'tis a doing; and, in this weighty particular, go beyond all that ever were in that place before you.

I confess, s^r, I had the enclosed papers in my pocket when I was wth you, but was unwilling to rob myself of so much of y^r obliging conversation as to produce y^m. I comitt y^m to your serious thoughts as a subject (*pardon me if I think amiss,*) not at all trivial, and at present much wish't for in y^e na^{ti}on.

When I, s^r, take the freedom to lay any of these things before you, 'tis for you to judge from as you think fit; I hope you will not find me assuming either a positive determinac^{on}, or so much as arguing absolutely: I may mistake,—the whole town may mistake; though in this case I doubt they do not;

however, I am forward to say such things before you, because I cannot but think 'tis necessary you should kno' in this, as well as any thing else, what y^e people say.

I am, s^r,

Y^r most obed^t, &c.

[DANIEL DE FOE.*]

To the Right Hon. Robert Harley, esq. one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.—Present.

Bibl. Birch, 4291.

Dissenters.

The magic word Protestant has ever fascinated the eyes of the good people of this island into a blindness of the subterfuges and artifices of the Dissenters,—a much worse religion than Popery; as it combines all denominations under its banners,—Atheists, Deists, Socinians, Arians, and all other various spawn of Luther and Calvin, Cartwright, and Quakers, with the Indifferents. So that Christianity, by these zealots' means, is at its last gasp among us. I speak what I know: the Church of England is careless, and the infidel and dissenting tribe is on the watch to trip up her heels.—1779.

Cole 52, 543.

Brass Monuments and Inscriptions.

In Swinden's History of Yarmouth is this curious anecdote relating to the destruction of old brass monuments in churches; which, as it disculpates, in a great measure, the fanatics of 1643, &c. of a great part of this mischief, so it casts an indelible stain on the brutality of the reign of King Edward VI.—when every sort of decency, in respect to religious worship, churches, and the monuments of the dead, was set at nought. The passage is this speaking of St. Nicholas' church in that town. "In this church there are a great many ancient stones, whereon are no inscriptions, but matrices or moulds of various forms, wherein plates of brass have been fixed,—all which plates were, by an order of Assembly in 1551, delivered to the bailiffs of this town, to be sent to London, to be cast into weights, measures, &c. for the use of the town.

Cole, vol. 1.

* Although there is no signature to this letter, which is an autograph, yet it bears the most positive internal evidence of its being written by De Foe,—whose name some person has added in pencil to the letter.—ED.

COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

CONTINUATION of the ORIGINAL LETTER
from CORTEZ to the KING of SPAIN,
(CHARLES the FIFTH,) on the CONQUEST
of MEXICO.

"AS I proceeded on my journey, I kept about half a league in advance of my troops, with six horsemen, in order to have time to concert measures, should I discover aught of importance,—without much thought of any danger to myself.

"After a march of four hours, we ascended a hill, from whence the two horsemen, who were forward, saw several Indians, with war plumes on their heads, armed with swords and bucklers; who fled immediately on perceiving them. I came up in sufficient time to order them to call to the Indians, and make signs to them to come to us, and fear nothing. I then went towards a place where there were about fifteen of them; but, on seeing me approach, they drew together, grasped their swords, and called to their fellow soldiers who were in the valley. They fought very courageously with us; and had already killed two of our horses, and wounded three and two horsemen, when an army of four or five thousand came up to their assistance.

"By this time eight of my horsemen had joined me, and we continued skirmishing until the arrival of my main body,—to whom I had sent orders to hasten their march. In our skirmishes we killed fifty or sixty of them without receiving any injury; although they fought with great spirit and courage: but, as we were on horseback, we of course had the advantage in the attack, and could retreat without danger. As soon as they perceived the approach of my main body, they withdrew, and left us the field of battle.

"They had scarcely gone, when two of my Zempoullan envoys came up, with several deputies from the province, who called themselves caciques. I was assured that these caciques had no share in what had happened; but that it was entirely owing to the inhabitants of some of the villages,—who had acted without their knowledge. They said that they were sorry for their conduct, and would pay me for the horses which had been killed; and that they wished to become my friends, and to treat me with hospitality. I thanked them, and passed the following night by the side

of a rivulet, a league from the field of battle; as it was late, and my men were fatigued. Notwithstanding all their protestations, I kept constantly on the watch, in the midst of my guards and centinels,—both on foot and on horseback,—until day-break; when I resumed my march,—having made the best disposition in my power of my scouts, advanced guard, and main body.

"We had scarcely set out, when we were met by the other two Zempoullan messengers, who were weeping, and informed me that they had been bound with an intention of being put to death; but had the good fortune to effect their escape in the night. I had hardly time to congratulate them on their safety, when I perceived a multitude of Indians, well armed, advancing; who, after uttering a loud cry, immediately commenced the battle with a shower of arrows.

"I ordered my interpreters to remonstrate with them; but the more efforts I made to persuade them to peace, the more determined they appeared to be to injure us. I then changed my mode of proceeding, and we began to defend ourselves. We fought the whole day, until sun-set: attacked on all sides by a hundred thousand men, and with only six cannons, five or six musquets, forty archers, and the thirteen horsemen who remained, we made great destruction among the enemy, without suffering any injury ourselves,—except from fatigue and hunger. A proof that the God of armies fought for us; for, without divine aid, it was impossible that we should have escaped unhurt from the hands of such a numerous host,—no less skilful than courageous.

"The next night I took post in a small tower containing some idols; and the following morning, at day-break, leaving my artillery under a guard of two hundred men, and taking with me the cavalry, one hundred infantry, and seven hundred Indians, I marched against the enemy before they had time to collect, burned five or six of their villages, made prisoners of four hundred men and women, and returned to my camp without loss,—though constantly fighting on the retreat. Early the next morning an assault was made upon my camp by the enemy,—who amounted to upwards of one hundred and forty-nine thousand men: they attacked us with such courage,

rage, that some of them penetrated into the camp, and fought the Spaniards hand to hand. We defended ourselves with bravery; and, God assisting us, in four hours we were intrenched, and secured from danger in case of a new attack.

"Before day-light, the next morning, I quitted my intrenchments, unperceived by the enemy, with the horse, a hundred foot, and the Indians; and burned ten towns,—one of which consisted of more than three thousand houses. Here I experienced an obstinate resistance; but, as we fought for our religion, for your Majesty's service, and under the banners of the Cross and the Holy Virgin, God granted us a signal victory. We killed great numbers of them without losing any of our own men; but, in the afternoon, finding that the Indians were collecting their forces, I ordered a retreat; and we returned to our camp without loss.

"The next day several caciques sent deputations to me, with professions of repentance, and offers of submission; accompanied with presents of provisions, and some feathers,—which are highly prized by these people. I remonstrated with them on the baseness of their conduct; but told them that I would, notwithstanding, forgive them, and become their friend, if they were sincerely disposed to adopt a different one. The next day more than fifty, who appeared to be persons of distinction, came to my camp on pretence of bringing provisions; but, in reality, for the purpose of examining attentively its various parts and entrances. On receiving information from the Zempoullans that these men were spies, I had one of them seized, unknown to the others, and, taking him in private with my interpreters, threatened him with the severest punishment unless he confessed the truth. He acknowledged that Sintegal, the chief general of their country, was, with his army, concealed behind some hills in front of my camp; that it was his intention to attack me the following night,—since the day was found to be unfavourable for that purpose; it being of the greatest importance that his men should be freed from the fear of the horses and the fire-arms. He likewise added, that Sintegal had sent them to examine the construction of our camp, and to discover some means of surprising us, and burning our straw barracks.

"I had then another seized, and interrogated in a similar manner; who con-

firmed the account given by the first. After which five or six others were examined, whose answers were the same. I next ordered the hands of these fifty spies to be cut off, and sent them back to their general with this message,—
"That, either by night or day, he, or any of his men, might see who we were." I then strengthened my camp with some additional fortifications; and, having stationed my sentries at their posts, remained on the watch till sunset. In the dusk of the evening the enemy came down along the vallies,—expecting, by that means, to approach near us without being perceived; in order, by surrounding us, to be the better enabled to execute their design. Well informed of their movements, I thought it imprudent to await, and permit them to approach; as, under cover of the night, they might succeed in burning our camp. With this view, I advanced to meet them with all my horse,—in hopes to disperse, or at least prevent them from reaching the camp. I fell upon those that were nearest: as soon as they saw the horse they fled as fast and as silently as possible; secreting themselves behind some fields of grain,—with which almost the whole country was covered; abandoning the provisions which they had brought with them, in the full expectation of taking us. The enemy having withdrawn, I permitted my troops to rest for several days; during which I contented myself with merely driving off, with my detached parties, those Indians who came to harass us by skirmishing, or to intimidate us with their cries.

"Having recovered a little from our fatigues, I left my camp by night, after the first round, with a hundred foot, all the horse, and my Indian allies. I had hardly proceeded a league, when five of the horses fell; nor could we, by any means, compel them to go on. I then ordered them to be taken back as soon as possible, and continued my route; although all my men urged me to return,—considering the accident as a sinister omen. I attacked several towns, in which we killed great numbers of Indians; but were prevented from setting fire to the buildings, lest it should discover us to the people in the vicinity; and at length, about day-break, came to a city consisting of more than twenty thousand houses. Being taken by surprise, the men ran out into the streets unarmed and naked,—as well as the women and children. As I saw they could

could make no resistance, I began to ravage the place,—when the chief men came to me, besought my pardon, and begged me not to injure them; requesting to be received as your Majesty's subjects, and my friends: promising in future to be wholly obedient to my orders. They then accompanied me to a fountain, and supplied me with provisions in abundance. I consented to make peace with them, and returned to

my camp; where I found my men in great apprehension for my safety,—in consequence of the five horses having returned: but, when they learned the victory which God had been pleased to grant us, and the submission of a part of the province, they indulged themselves in the most extravagant demonstrations of joy.

** * This interesting Document will be resumed in an early Number.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MAGNANIMITY.

BY CHARLES SEVERN, JUN.

*Horrida tempestas cœlum contraxit et imbres
Nivesque deducunt Jovem;
Nunc mare, nunc silvæ
Threicio Aquilone sonant.*

Hor.

LO! the black storm obscures the frowning skies,

The virgin snow descends in feathery flakes,
Mingled with hail and sleet, and swells the lakes;

O'er their accustom'd bounds the billows rise,
Rear'd by the northern Boreas' mighty pow'r;
That from the Thracian blue-topp'd mountains shakes,

During the dark and dismal tempest hour;
The leafy arms of ancient trees, that grow
In forests vast and drear, while deep below
Their massive roots far spreading, mock the scene!

Man! breast the storm!—when howling tempests blow;
And let thy bark ride the rude sea of life,—
Peace in the conscience! virtue in the breast;
While hope shall guide thee through the passion'd strife,

And land thee quickly on the shores of rest.

Harlow.

EPITAPH

ON A GAME-KEEPER.

BENEATH this marble lies a foe to game;
Hare, pheasant, partridge, felt his fatal aim:

Till Death, a keener sportsman, with dread art,
Levell'd his tube, and pierc'd him to the heart.

Haverhill.

JOHN WEBB.

TO THE MEMORY OF

RICH. LOVELL EDGEWORTH, ESQ.

Oh Dio! perche son io la messagiera.—Tasso.

THERE is a mournful silence, that pervades
The weeping world, whene'er a great man falls;

A smother'd grief, that feelingly invades
The seats of wisdom and the festive halls;

The public walks, the active scenes of life,
The holy temple, and the hermit's cell;
That chills or soothes the power of love and strife,

And marks the man is gone we lov'd so well.

The hero claims a great, a general grief,—

Loudly contrasting victory with death;

The matchless valour of the glorious chief,

Who breathes with patriot soul his latest breath:

Thus, as he falls, ensures his country's good,

As joy and grief alternately appears,

And Pity weeps the god-like hero's blood,—

Enshrin'd and hallow'd by a nation's tears.

But thou, my Edgeworth! soul with science fraught!

No dazzling halo shades thy recent tomb;

No trembling nations, to obedience brought,

Feel, in thy conquering sword, the power of Rome;—

No heart indignant, crush'd in early day,

Soothes, in inglorious ease, his broken frame:

Cursing the hour when Edgeworth led the way

To deathless glory, and immortal fame.

Yet shall the world confess, with poignant grief,

How much thy loss we bitterly deplore;

Whilst memory brings a sad unkind relief,—

To weep and mourn that Edgeworth is no more!

Friend of my father! Genius hailed thy birth,

Bestow'd a great, a comprehensive mind;

Taught thee to scan the latent powers of earth,

Nature and Art to fathom and combine.

No truant fancy ruled thy precious hours,

Nor check'd the bias of thy lofty mind;

Reason alone controll'd thy mental powers,

And made thy talents useful to mankind.

B.

PARODY

ON "MY NAME IS NORVAL."

MY name is Havock! in yon peaceful vale^s

My father feeds his flock, a timid swain

Whose constant aim was virtuously to live,

And keep his only son, myself, at home.

For I had heard of carnage, and I long'd

Some bold and daring enterprise to meet;

And Fate soon gave what Pity had denied.

To deadly strife by mutual injuries rous'd,

And urg'd by rancor, which our hostile chiefs

Nor will nor means restrain'd to keep full plum'd:

A neighbouring clan in torrents from the hills

Impetuous rush'd on our unguarded vale,

Sweeping our flocks and herds. Our dastards fled

For safety and for succour. I alone,

With

With bended bow, and quiver full of arrows,
 Hover'd about the enemy, and mark'd
 The road he took; then hasted to my friends,
 Whom with a chosen troop, high panting for
 revenge,
 I met advancing. The pursuit I led,
 Till we o'ertook the spoil-encumber'd foe.
 We fought and conquer'd. Ere a sword was
 drawn,
 An arrow from my bow had pierc'd their chief,
 Who wore the blood-stain'd arms which now
 I wear.
 Returning home in triumph, I disdain'd
 The shepherd's slothful and inglorious life.
 Vile herd of cowards! unambitious crew!
 Nurs'd in the lap of mawkish peace and love;
 As if the chief delight and merit of mankind
 Were meekness and goodwill. O! I abhor'd
 The blind infatuation; and, having heard
 Our warlike king had summon'd his bold
 peers,
 To lead their high-soul'd warriors to the field;
 (No matter what the quarrel, or the cause;
 Enough for me to gain the wish'd authority
 Of licens'd murderer,) I my father left,
 In wild distracted state, and took with me
 A chosen servant, to conduct my steps:
 Yon puny miscreant, who forsook his master,
 Because, forsooth, I ridicul'd his conscience,—
 Too nice for slaughter. Having pass'd these
 towers,
 My happy genius led me on to do
 The heavenly deed, that ranks my aspiring
 name
 High on the list of heroes.

J. L.

THE BANKS OF THE LEE:

A SONG.

FLOW, gentle stream, on lover's wing,
 When I would gladly go;
 And bear the earliest tint of Spring,
 Where earliest wishes flow:
 To thee I cast the primrose' flower,
 Ah! bear it swift to Mary's bower,—
 And tell her that the trembling hand,
 That pluck'd thee from the grove,
 Would gladly keep the heart's command,
 And tell her of its love:
 And, as thou murmurst gently by,
 Ah! tell her of the faithful sigh.
 Tell her how many a tedious day
 I've wander'd on thy shore;
 How often wept the hours away,
 Her absence to deplore:
 Ah! tell her all thou e'er did'st see,
 Along thy banks, soft flowing Lee.

R.

TO POSTHUMUS.

PARAPHRASE OF HORACE, LIB. 2, ODE 14.

ALAS! O Posthumus, 'alas!
 Our number'd years, how swift they pass,
 How brief is life's extent;
 The hoary hairs, the wrinkling brow,
 Old age, and Death, our mortal foe,
 Can piety prevent?
 Ah no! wert thou each passing day,
 An hecatomb of bulls to pay
 To hell's relentless lord,—

Pluto, whose mournful waves restrain
 Two giants in his dark domain,—
 No aid could those afford,
 For all that live,—the fair, the brave,
 The king, the husbandman, the slave,—
 Must cross the Stygian flood:
 In vain we fly from war's alarms,
 When martial chiefs contend in arms,
 And deluge fields in blood;
 Or from the Adriatic hoarse,
 When vex'd by tempests to its source,
 Its million waves complain;
 Or when autumnal blasts prevail,
 And Death rides on the southern gale,
 Even then our fears are vain.
 For we must pass Cocytus' tide,
 Along whose banks sad spectres glide,
 Wild shrieking as they go:
 Whose sable waves, slow o'er their bed,
 Through the dim regions of the dead,
 With sullen murmurs flow.
 The Belides we there shall see,
 Who for their crimes, by Fate's decree,
 Are doom'd to endless toils:
 And Sisyphus, whose massy stone
 Roll'd up the hill with many a groan,
 Back on his head recoils.
 From all that gives a charm to life,
 Our house, and farm, and tender wife,
 How soon we're called away:
 Then of thy groves the cypress dark
 Alone will serve thy tomb to mark,
 And shade thy lifeless clay.
 Soon shall thy worthier heir resign
 His grief to joy-inspiring wine,
 Drawn from thy secret hoard;
 Woman's soft smile his cares will chase,
 And feasts pontifical shall grace
 His sumptuous festive board.

PERCY.

THE PATRIOT'S SONG.

BY GEO. COPLAND.

HARK! hear you those sounds, that the
 winds on their pinions
 Exultingly roll, from the shore to the sea;
 With a voice that resounds through her bound-
 less dominions,—
 'Tis Columbia calls on her sons to be
 free.
 Behold on yon summits, where Heaven has
 thron'd her,
 How she starts from her high inaccessible
 seat,
 With Nature's impregnable ramparts around
 her,
 And the cataract's thunder and foam at her
 feet.
 In the free mountain breeze her loose tresses
 are shaken,
 And the soul-stirring notes of her warrior-
 song,
 From the rock to the valley re-echo,
 "Awaken,
 Awaken, ye hearts, who have slumber'd
 too long."

Yes,

Yet, despots! too long did your tyranny hold us,
In a vassallage vile, e'er its weakness was
known;

Till we learn'd that the links of the chain that
control'd us

Were forg'd by the fears of its captives alone.

That spell is destroy'd, and no longer availing,
Despised, as detested,—pause well, 'ere ye
dare

To cope with a people, whose spirit and
feeling

Is rous'd by remembrance, and steel'd by
despair.

Go! tame the wild torrent, or stem with a
straw

The proud surges that sweep o'er the strand
that confin'd them;

But presume not again to give freemen a law,
Nor think with the chains they have broken
to bind them.

To hearts that the spirit of Liberty flushes,

Resistance is idle, and numbers a dream;

They burst from control, as the mountain
stream rushes

From its fetters of ice, in the warmth of the
beam.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JOHN PENWARNE, Esq. of Stafford-
street, Mary-le-bone; for an Improve-
ment on the Cock for Drawing Beer,
Cyder, and other Liquors, from Casks
and other Vessels.—Jan. 21, 1818.

THE principles of this invention are
those of the syphon, acting by two
several volumes of different altitudes
formed in the instrument itself; and, by
the liquor in the cask, that of the greater
altitude, by its preponderance over-
balancing the other. For this purpose,
the improvement contains two distinct
cocks, (though cast in one piece of metal,)
both of which have at all times an open
communication, as far as their respective
plugs, with the liquor in the cask. The
larger cock, through which the liquor is
drawn, contains the column of the greater
altitude, which, on opening the cocks,
immediately acts; and, by its prepon-
derance, withdraws the liquor from the
smaller cock, and the air is admitted.
But, at no time is there any immediate
communication or open passage between
the external air and the surface of the
liquor to be drawn, but an intermediate
one only through the liquor: the smaller
cock delivering the air, from its termina-
tion within the cask, immediately into,
and in contact with, the liquor at its own
level, from whence it rises to the sur-
faces by its levity, or inferior gravity to
the liquor; by which the escape of any
part of the carbonic acid gas, so neces-
sary to the preservation of all fermented
liquors, is prevented,—for the gas, being
of inferior gravity to the liquor, cannot
descend through it, nor can more air
enter than is necessary to draw the
liquor: both cocks are opened or closed
by the same operation. These are the
principles of the improvement, but a
further explanation would be useless
without a plate.

It may be necessary to add, that it is
MONTHLY MAG. No. 312.

fixed in the same manner, and with the
same facility, as the common cock.

To THOMAS WHITTLE, of Chester,
Wharfinger, and GEORGE EYTON, of
the same City, gentleman, for a new
and improved Kiln for drying Malt,
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Beans,
and other substances, by means of
Steam, assisted by Air.—June 10, 1817.

Their method is as follows.—Pipes,
&c. are calculated for a floor of eighteen
feet square: the steam from the boiling
water first communicates its heat to
the floor of the kiln: the pipes are fixed
to each angle of the floor, and also the
pipes with which they communicate, and
which are connected together in a square
box at the centre, (being the only pas-
sages through which the steam can
escape,) are likewise heated by the
steam passing through them. These
pipes are to assist the process of drying;
as it is found, that any dampness thrown
up from the article in drying, by the
heat of the floor, becomes attracted by
the heat above, and passes off much
quicker than it otherwise would. The
mode of conveying air under the floor,
is by pipes from the boundary-wall, one
to the centre of the floor, of ten inches
diameter, and four others to each of the
mid angles, of eight inches diameter.
These pipes, by passing through the
boiler, are attached to the under side
of the top part of it by elbow and flange,
and are steam-tight; the other end of
the pipes, through the boundary-wall,
can either be closed or not, as is found
necessary in the process of drying; but,
till the moisture is sufficiently evapo-
rated, it is found best to keep all the
air-pipes open. The air, in passing
through the pipes, is, of course, consi-
derably heated before it passes through
the tiles on the floor. Independently of
these

these pipes to convey air, there are openings four and a half inches deep in the boundary-wall, corresponding with the spaces between the blocks, which support the tiles, for the purpose of admitting air through the kiln, and for cleaning out the dust that may occasionally fall through the tiles, which may be done with a small rake and brush. For quick drying, it is recommended that the whole of the said openings in the boundary-wall should be stopped close, in which case the whole of the air, conveyed under the floor, will pass through the pipes. From the formation of the tiles, and the circular blocks supporting the same, the air, once admitted, will easily spread through every part of the space under the floor, and penetrate into the drying-room through the perforations in the tiles, and whatever lies on the floor to dry.

The boiler may be of cast-iron, or forge-iron; but forge-iron plates, a quarter of an inch thick, riveted steam-tight, will be found less subject to accident, and may be put together at about the same expense as cast-iron. To prevent accident in feeding the boiler with cold water, a block of deal wood is attached to the end of a pipe, from the cistern, which floats on the surface of the water inside the boiler, and regulates the supply in proportion to the evaporation.

We think that this process for drying malt is an improvement upon the usual method; but we also think that the process might be still farther improved by having a metallic floor instead of tiles. Earthen tiles are, unquestionably, bad conductors of heat, even with the usual perforations: and, therefore, if these gentlemen would add to their process an iron floor, with perforations, as in tiles, we are convinced that a great saving of fuel would be the result, and a more expeditious mode of drying malt obtained.

To THOMAS HEPPENSTALL, *Doncaster, Yorkshire, for an improvement upon the Engine for cutting or reducing, into what is called Chaff, different articles, as dry Fodder for Horses and Cattle.*—March 7, 1818.

Mr. Heppenstall's improvement consists in a simplification of the machinery of the cutting-instrument, so that it will do more work with two-thirds of the power than any other before made. It is not liable to be put out of order with fair working, and, from the simplicity of the mechanical movements, it may be kept in repair for a series of years, at a very trifling expense. It is also, we understand, sold at a less price than many other machines of this kind: a consideration, in a patent article, of very great importance.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

WM. CLELAND, of Bolton le-Moors, Lancaster; for his improvement in the bleaching of flax and hemp, and also in the bleaching of yarn and cloth, or other goods, made of either of those articles.

E. COWPER, of Nelson-square, Surrey, printer; for certain improvements in printing-presses.—Jan. 7, 1818.

J. COLLIER, of Frocester, Gloucester, engineer; for certain improvements on a machine for the purpose of cropping woollen cloths of every description.—Jan. 15.

WM. MOULT, of Bedford-square, Middlesex; for certain improvements in steam-engines.—Jan. 15.

J. FRASER, of Long Acre, Middlesex; engineer and copper-smith; for his cooking machine, for the more simple and effectual decomposition of salt-water, and to render the said salt water more useful to the general purposes of ships' crews, &c. at sea, without any extra apparatus except the said cooking machine; or, in other words, its structure will answer the end of worm, or condenser and worm-tub, &c.—Jan. 15.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

WHATEVER LORD BYRON touches starts at once from the canvas, and we behold visions like realities before us. "*The Fourth Canto of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*" has just appeared; and, although it is not equal to the third, in vividness of colouring, and marked delineations of character, yet there is still a glowing pencil. We esteem not the least

amongst his lordship's later productions, those redeeming graces, which convince us that one writer, at least, amongst our patricians, is still to be found to defend the cause of Freedom; to lift up his voice against the overwhelming influence of corruption; and to touch, with pure and hallowed strains, the warbling lyre. To expatiate further on his

his lordship's merits, would be a labour of supererogation; but we cannot deny our readers the satisfaction of perusing two extracts,—one relative to Liberty, and the other to the late Princess Charlotte.

What from this barren being do we reap?

Our senses narrow, and our reason frail,
Life short, and Truth a gem which loves the deep,

And all things weighed in custom's falsest scale;

Opinion an omnipotence,—whose veil
Mantles the earth with darkness, until right
And wrong are accidents, and men grow pale
Lest their own judgments should become too bright,

And their free thoughts be crimes, and earth
have too much light.

And thus they plod in sluggish misery,
Rotting from sire to son, and age to age,
Proud of their trampled nature, and so die,
Bequeathing their hereditary rage
To the new race of inborn slaves, who wage
War for their chains, and, rather than be free,

Bleed gladiator-like, and still engage
Within the same arena, where they see
Their fellows fall before, like leaves of the same tree.

I speak not of men's creeds,—they rest between

Man and his Maker,—but of things allow'd,
Aver'd, and known, and daily, hourly seen;
The yoke that is upon us doubly bow'd,
And the intent of tyranny avow'd;

The edict of Earth's rulers, who are grown
The apes of him who humbled once the proud,
And shook them from their slumbers on the throne;

Too glorious, were this all his mighty arm had done.

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquer'd be?

And Freedom find no champion, and no child,—

Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
Sprung forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefil'd?
Or must such minds be nourish'd in the wild,

Deep in the unprun'd forest, midst the roar
Of cataracts,—where-musing Nature smil'd—
On infant Washington? Has Earth no more
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no such shore?

Yet, Freedom! yet thy banner torn, but flying,
Streams like the thunder-storm against the wind;

Thy trumpet voice, tho' broken now and dying,
The loudest still, the tempest leaves behind;
Thy tree has lost its blossoms, and the rind,
Chopp'd by the axe, looks rough, and little worth.

But the sap lasts,—and still the seed we find!

Sown deep, even in the bosom of the North;
So shall a better spring less bitter fruit bring forth.

TO THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Hark! forth from the abyss a voice proceeds,
A long low distant murmur of dread sound,
Such as arises when a nation bleeds
With some deep and immedicable wound;
Through storm and darkness yawns the rending ground,

The gulf is thick with phantoms, but the chief
Seems royal still, though with her head dis-crown'd,

And pale, but lovely, with maternal grief
She clasps a babe, to whom her breast yields no relief.

Scion of chiefs and monarchs, where art thou?
Fond hope of many nations, art thou dead?
Could not the grave forget thee, and lay low
Some less majestic, less beloved head?

In the sad midnight, while thy heart still bled,

The mother of a moment, o'er thy boy,
Death hush'd that pang for ever: with thee fled

The present happiness and promised joy
Which fill'd the imperial isles so full, it seem'd to cloy.

Peasants bring forth in safety.—Can it be,
Oh thou that wert so happy, so adored!
Those who weep not for kings shall weep for thee,
And Freedom's heart, grown heavy, cease to hoard

Her many griefs for One; for she had pour'd
Her orisons for thee, and o'er thy head
Beheld her Iris.—Thou, too, lonely lord,
And desolate consort—vainly wert thou wed!
The husband of a year! the father of the dead!

Of sackcloth was thy wedding garment made;
Thy bridal's fruit is ashes: in the dust
The fair-hair'd Daughter of the Isles is laid,
The love of millions! How we did entrust
Futurity to her! and, though it must
Darken above our bones, yet fondly deem'd
Our children should obey her child, and bless'd

Her and her hoped-for seed, whose promise seem'd

Like stars to shepherds' eyes:—'twas but a meteor beam'd.

Woe unto us, not her; for she sleeps well:
The fickle reek of popular breath, the tongue
Of hollow counsel, the false oracle,
Which from the birth of monarchy hath rung
Its knell in princely ears, till the o'erstrung
Nations have arm'd in madness, the strange fate

Which tumbles mightiest sovereigns, and hath flung

Against their blind omnipotence a weight
Within the opposing scale, which crushes soon or late,—

These might have been her destiny; but no,
Our hearts deny it: and so young, so fair,
Good without effort, great without a foe;
But now a bride and mother—and now there!

How many ties did that stern moment tear!
From thy sire's to his humblest subject's breast

Is linked the electric chain of that despair,
Whose

Whose shock was as an earthquake's, and
 opprest
 The land which loved thee so, that none could
 love thee best.

We cannot too strongly recommend the perusal of a short tract "*On the Punishment of Death in the Case of Forgery; its Injustice and Impolicy maintained.*" We hope soon to hear the voice of the people more loud and strong on this solemn and interesting topic.

The author of "*Observations on the Bible Society, shewing that the present method of distributing Bibles, among the lower orders of the People, tends rather to check than encourage the doctrines of Christ,*"—has most lamentably mistaken the nature of the argument. The question, in our opinion, is reduced to very narrow limits:—*Is ignorance preferable to knowledge?* If it be, in the name of all the inquisitors-general of Europe, let an order be issued forthwith for the destruction of every book and manuscript which can be found in the world: but, if knowledge be preferable to ignorance, then every fair and honourable means of diffusing knowledge is intitled to our approbation.

We cannot very highly commend the fashion of multiplying books with notes and illustrations, of considerable more bulk than the original matter to which they relate; but the "*Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold, containing Dissertations on the Ruins of Rome, and an Essay on Italian Literature,* by JOHN HOBHOUSE, esq." have so much intrinsic merit in them,—particularly the Essay on Italian Literature,—that we are desirous of recommending this volume to the favourable attention of the public.

"*A few Leaves from my Field-book, containing some Pictures in Miniature,* by WILLIAM WOOLCOT," as first efforts, we think deserving of liberal encouragement. The lines to the Robin, on his annual visit in winter, are *simplices munditiis*.

"*A History of the Theatres of London, containing an Annual Register of New Pieces, Revivals, Pantomimes, &c. with occasional notes and anecdotes; being a continuation of Victor's and Oulton's Histories, from 1795 to 1817 inclusive;* by W. C. OULTON;" must be always interesting. Although it is evident that much of the matter of which these volumes consist is obtained from the diurnal prints, yet the arrangement, and the occasional observations interspersed throughout them, evince the necessary qualifications

of an historian—candour and impartiality.

"*The Eton Latin Prosody, illustrated with English Explanations of the Rules and Authorities from the Latin Poets, &c.* by JOHN CAREY, LL.D."—it may be sufficient to mention; but whatever facilitates the business of education is always deserving of commendation.

"*The Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, with his original correspondence;* by WM. COXE, M.A."—will fill up an important hiatus in the biography of illustrious men. The first volume of this work is just published. What Mallet and Glover did not, or could not, accomplish, seems now in a fair way to be done, in the best manner, by the present historian; who has had access to a very voluminous mass of papers; not only the different collections in this country, but even the Continent has been laid under contribution for materials of this life of the hero of Blenheim. The present volume details the events of the Duke of Marlborough's life, from his birth in 1650, to the year 1706,—a period of time most eventful in the annals of England. We recommend this work as one which will do honour to our national character. The style is easy and unaffected, and will add further meed to the already well-earned literary merits of the Archdeacon of Wilts.

"*A Cruise, or three Months on the Continent;* by a Naval Officer;"—is one of those lighter productions which depict the living manners in a style appropriate to the character of him by whom it is written.

"*The Confession of the Novice of St. Clare, and other Poems;* by the author of *Purity of Heart,*"—

Who was, in sooth, like the gale of spring
 Over the sick man's bed;

And so light of step, that no earthly thing

Could match that footstep's tread:

have at least elegance of sentiment and morality to recommend them. They are the production of a lady. The lines which we have quoted are unquestionably some of the best in this neat and unostentatious volume.

We see nothing to attract our attention in the poem entitled, "*What is Genius?*" but the poem attached to it, misnamed a "*Rondeau,*" is one which, with "*Poor Marion,*" will be read with considerable interest; and, if we mistake not, confer the meed of genius on the writer. We strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers; but have only

only room to give this short description of Marion:—

Though soft as the blossom that bends with the dew,

Yet love gave her courage, so firm and so true;
No terrors could alter her steadfast resolve,
With Henry the dangers of battle to prove;
Now vainly she strives to remember the day
That swept, in one horror, her lover away.
That something has happen'd,—that she is alone,—

Is all that poor Marion's reason will own,
As listening,—and starting, and watching in vain,—

She wanders, a vision, on Waterloo plain.

"The Rights of Property vindicated against the Claims of Universal Suffrage, with an analysis of the principle of Property, and of new views of constitutional Interest and general Policy; by ROBERT FELLOWES, A.M."—is one of the most extraordinary political productions which has for a long time appeared. In combating the arguments advanced by the advocates of universal suffrage, Mr. Fellowes has argued from a series of sophisms so lamentably lame, that a mere school-boy in politics cannot fail to detect their fallacy. If, "in the calculation of political efforts, we are liable to perpetual error, and are seldom right, except by chance," we are really surprised how a writer, promulgating such an opinion, could suppose his readers would not be quite willing to believe that he himself ought to be immediately placed in the rank of such political speculators. In plain truth, we are sorry to see so much talent wasted in the defence of what is not, in the eyes of common sense, defensible; and, whilst we know that our expenditure exceeds the revenue to the amount of fourteen millions sterling per annum, our poor-rates amount to eight millions per annum, many of the labouring part of the population in idleness and distress, and our gaols crowded with felons,—Mr. Fellowes must forgive us for not subscribing to the doctrine, that we are in a glorious and flourishing condition; and that "the more general diffusion of wealth" counteracts the increased patronage of the crown. To finish the contradictions of this tract, in the last chapter,—the only one in it having pretensions to reasoning,—Mr. Fellowes argues in favour of moderate reform and annual Parliaments!

The *"Journal of a Visit to South Africa in 1815 and 1816, with some Account of the Missionary Settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope; by the Rev. C. J. LATROBE,"*—contains some important par-

ticulars relative to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and also of St. Helena, and the Island of Ascension,—with which the English reader will be pleased to become acquainted. The views, sketched on the spot by Mr. Latrobe himself, confer a peculiar interest on the volume; but we are sorry to observe a disposition to the application of certain adjectives, which, in this age of "canting," might as well have been spared.

"An Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry-Rot, with a view to its Prevention or Cure; to which are annexed, Suggestions on the Cultivation of Forest Trees, &c. &c.; by ROBERT M'WILLIAM;"—is a valuable and important work, highly deserving the attention of the public at large. Mr. M'William has not only brought together the results of the observations of others upon that most destructive disease, to which timber is liable, but he has also added a variety of facts, and practical elucidations, which have fallen within his own immediate knowledge, as a surveyor, and which confer a value on this volume of no ordinary kind. We think it is here demonstratively shewn, that the common practice of felling oak in the spring, is an error from which, if we are wise, we cannot too soon depart; nor is the seasoning of timber of less importance as a preventive of the disease. The practice of cutting down oak in the spring, and converting it, in the course of a few months, to the purposes of building, and more particularly of ship-building, cannot be too strongly protested against.

Amidst the herd of novels which crowd our circulating libraries, as a matter of course, and which never arrive at the dignity of a second edition, it is pleasant to be able to recognize one which deserves a better fate, published under the title of *"Delusion."*

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attempt to assassinate the duke. He was, however, apprehended, and is still detained in custody.

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MR. W. MACLERE lately read to this society a series of valuable Observations on the Geology of the United States, from which we have selected the following passages.

The prominent feature of the eastern side of the continent of North America, is an extended range of mountains, running nearly north-east and south-west from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, the most elevated parts as well as the greatest mass of which consists of *primitive* as far south as the Hudson river, decreasing in height and breadth as it traverses the state of New Jersey. The primitive occupies but a small part of the lower country, where it passes through the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland, where the highest part of the range of mountains to the west consists of transition, with some intervening vallies of secondary. In Virginia, the primitive increases in breadth, and proportionally in height, occupying the greatest mass, as well as the most elevated point of the range of mountains in the states of North Carolina and Georgia, where it takes a more westerly direction.

Though this primitive formation contains all the variety of primitive rocks found in the mountains of Europe, yet neither their relative situation in the order of succession, or their relative heights in the range of mountains, correspond with what has been observed in Europe. The order of succession from

the clay state to the granite, as well as the gradual diminishing height of the strata, from the granite through the gneiss, mica slate, hornblende rocks, down to the clay slate, is so often inverted and mixed, as to render the arrangement of any regular series impracticable.

No secondary limestone has been found on the south-east side of the primitive, nor any series of other secondary rocks, except some partial beds of the old red sandstone formation, which partly cover its lower edge; in this, it seems to resemble some of the European chains, such as the Carpathian, Bohemian, Saxon, Tyrolian, and Alpine or Swiss mountains; all of which, though covered with very extensive secondary limestone formations on their north and west flanks, have little secondary limestone on their southern and eastern sides.

The old red sandstone above mentioned, covers partially the lower levels of the primitive, from twelve miles south of Connecticut river to near the Rappahannock, a range of nearly four hundred miles; and, though often interrupted, yet retains through the whole distance that uniform feature of resemblance so remarkable in the other formations of this continent. The same nature of sandstone strata is observable, running in nearly the same direction, partially covered with wacke and green-stone trap, and containing the same metallic substances. The above uniformity is equally observable in the great alluvial formation which covers the south-east edge of the primitive,

primitive, from Long Island to the gulf of Mexico, consisting of sand, gravel, &c. with marsh and sea mud or clay, containing both vegetable and animal remains, found from thirty to forty feet below the surface.

Along the north-west edge of the primitive, commences the *transition* formation, occupying, after the primitive, some of the highest mountains in the range, and appears to be both higher and wider, to the west, in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and part of Virginia, where the primitive is least extended, and lowest in height. It contains all the varieties of rocks found in the same formation in Europe, as the mountains in the Crimea, &c. and resembles in this the chain of the Carpathian, Bohemian, and Saxon mountains, which have all a very considerable transition formation, succeeding the secondary limestone on their northern sides. Anthracite has been found in different places of this formation, and has not yet been discovered in any of the other formations in North America.

On the north-west side of the transition formation, along the whole range of mountains, lies the great *secondary* formation, which, for the extent of the surface it covers, and the uniformity of its deposition, is equal in magnitude and importance, if not superior, to any yet known: there is no doubt of its extending to the borders of the great lakes to the north, and some hundred miles beyond the Mississippi to the west. We have indeed every reason to believe, from what is already known, that the limits of this great basin, to the west, is not far distant from the foot of the stony mountains; and, to the north, that it reaches beyond Lake Superior; giving an area, extending from east to west, from Fort Ann, near Lake Champlain, to near the foot of the Stony Mountains, of about fifteen hundred miles, and from south to north, from the Natchez to the upper side of the great lakes, about twelve hundred miles.

This extensive basin is filled with most of the species of rocks attending the secondary formation elsewhere, nor is their continuity interrupted on the east side of the Mississippi by the interposition of any other formation, except the alluvial deposits on the banks of the large rivers. The foundation of most of the level countries is generally limestone, and the hills or ridges, in some places, consist of sandstone: a kind of dark-coloured slaty clay, containing vegetable

impressions, with a little mixture of carbon, frequently alternates with all the strata of this formation, the whole of which is nearly horizontal. The highest mountains are on the external borders of the basin, gradually diminishing in height towards its centre.

The absence of the newest floetz-trap formation (which partially and irregularly covers all other formations, thereby breaking the continuity of the other strata) with the effect of the violent convulsions and earthquakes, so frequent in the vicinity of this disputed formation, may be one cause why the prosecution of geological researches is so much more easy in North America than in Europe. A second cause, producing much more universal and extensive effects, may perhaps be found in the difference of the number and magnitude of the accidents and changes that have been effected in the stratifications of the different classes of rocks on the European continent, since their original formation; by the effects of water, during the immensity of time, partially washing away the superincumbent strata, most liable to decomposition, and leaving the more hard and durable parts of the same stratification in their original positions; or by the long and continual action of rivers wearing deep beds, and exposing to view the subordinate strata, giving to the whole the present appearance of a confused and interrupted stratification, though it might have been uniform and regular in its original state. Rivers, likewise, by undermining, throw immense masses out of their places, and create a disorder and confusion not easily unravelled.

A third cause of the facility of geological observations, on this continent, may arise from the whole continent, east of the Mississippi, following the arrangement of our great chain of mountains.

On the edge of the secondary, not far distant from the transition, have been found the most productive salt-springs yet discovered in North America, running nearly north-east from Pigeon's river, in the state of Tennessee, to Lake Onondaga; the salt works at Abingdon, and many other salt springs, though not wrought, occur; and in the same direction of the stratification, gypsum has been discovered. This situation of salt and gypsum corresponds with the situation of the salt mines at Cracovia, in Poland, which, with some others in the same country, are found on the edge of the secondary, almost touching the great transition formation, which covers the

north side of the Carpathian Mountains.

The shells found north-west of the primitive range, in the great secondary formation, are in great abundance, and consist of various species of *Terebratulæ*, *Encrinites*, *Madripores*, *Caryophyllites*, *Ammonites*, *Retipores*, *Numinulites*, &c. most of which, being washed out of the banks by the agitation of the water, are to be found in high preservation on the south side of Lake Erie.

The primitive, to the eastward of Hudson's river, constitutes the highest mountains, while the little transition and secondary that is found, occupy the low grounds. To the south of the Delaware, the primitive is the first rock after the alluvial formation of the ocean—the lowest step of the stair which gradually rises through the different formations to the top of the Alleghany.

To the eastward of the state of New York the stratification runs nearly north and south, and generally dips to the east, looking up to the White Hills, the most elevated ground. In New York state, and to the southward and westward, the stratification runs nearly north-east and south-west, and still dips to the east. All the rivers east of the Delaware run nearly north and south, following the stratification, while the southern rivers incline to the south-east and north-west directions.

Throughout the greatest part of the eastern and northern states, the sea washes the foot of the primitive rock; the deposition of that extensive alluvial formation commences at Long Island, increasing in breadth to the south, forming a great part of both the Carolinas and Georgia, and almost the whole of the two Floridas and lower Louisiana. The coincidence of the gulf stream, with all its attendant eddies, depositions, &c. rolling along this whole extent, from the gulf of Mexico to Nantucket, may create speculative ideas on the origin of this vast alluvial formation, while the constant supply of caloric, brought by that sweeping current from the tropics, may perhaps account for the sudden and great change in the temperature of the climate within the reach of the Atlantic.

There is a bed of magnetic iron ore, from eight to twelve feet thick, wrought in Franconia, near the White Hills, New Hampshire: a similar bed in the direction of the stratification six miles north-east of Philipstown, on the Hudson river; and, still following the direction of the stratification, the same ore occupies

a bed nearly of the same thickness at Ringwood, Mount Pleasant, and Suckersanny in New Jersey, losing itself as it approaches the end of the primitive ridge near Blackwater: a range of nearly three hundred miles.

That no volcanic productions have yet been found east of the Mississippi, is not the least of the many prominent features of distinction between the geology of this country and that of Europe; and may, perhaps, be the reason why the Wernerian system so nearly accords with the general structure and stratification of this continent.

Alluvial Class.

The ocean marks the eastern and southern limits of this extensive alluvial formation; above the level of which it rises considerably in the southern states, and falls to near the level of the sea as it approaches the north.

Through the whole of this alluvial formation considerable deposits of shells are found; also a bank of shell limestone, beginning in North Carolina, parallel to, and within the distance of from twenty to thirty miles of the edge of, the primitive, through South Carolina, Georgia, and part of the Mississippi territory. In some places this bank is soft, with a large proportion of clay, in others hard, with a sufficiency of the calcareous matter to be burnt for lime: large fields of the same formation are found near Cape Florida, and extending some distance along the coast of the bay of Mexico. In some situations the calcareous matter of the shells has been washed away, and a deposit of siliceous flint, in which they were imbedded, is left; forming a porous flinty rock, which is used with advantage for millstones.

Primitive Class.

The south-east limits of the great primitive formation are covered by the north-west boundary of the alluvial formation, from near the Alabama river, in the Mississippi territory, to Long Island, with two small exceptions; the first near Augusta, on the Savannah river, and near Camden, in South Carolina, where a stratum of transition clay slate, (schist argilleux) intervenes; and from Trenton to Amboy, where the oldest red sandstone formation covers the primitive along the edge of the alluvial. From Rhode Island, along the coast by Cape Cod, to the Bay of Penobscot, the eastern edge of the primitive is bounded by the ocean.

Grey copper ore has been found in the red sandstone formation, near Hartford and

and Washington, in Connecticut: there are likewise mines in New Jersey, where copper pyrites and native copper have been found. The metallic veins at Perkiomen Creek, containing copper, pyrites, blend, and galena, are in the same formation, running nearly north and south across the east and west direction of the red sandstone; and a small bed, from a half to three inches thick, of brown or red copper ore is interspersed, and follows the circular form of the iron beds at Grub's mines.

About ten or twelve miles west of Richmond, Virginia, there is an independent coal formation, twenty to twenty-five miles long, and about ten miles wide.

Metallic substances, in the primitive, are generally extensive, like the formation itself. Iron pyrites runs through vast fields, principally of gneiss and mica slate: magnetic iron ore, in powerful beds, from ten to twelve feet thick, generally in a hornblende rock, occupies the highest elevations, as in Franconia, the Highlands of New York, the Jerseys, Yellow and Iron Mountains in the west of North Carolina: a black brown bed of hematitic iron ore in Connecticut and New York states: crystals of octahedral iron ore, (some of which have polarity) disseminated in granites, as at Brunswick, district of Maine, and in many varieties of the magnesian genus: black lead, in beds from six to twelve feet wide, traversing the states of New York, Jersey, Virginia, Carolina, &c.: native and grey copper ore, near Stanardsville, and Nicholson's Gap, Virginia, disseminated in a hornblende and epidote rock, bordering on the transition: molybdena at Brunswick, (Maine,) Chester, (Pennsylvania,) Virginia, North Carolina, &c.: arsenical pyrites, in large quantities, in the district of Maine: red oxyd of zine, and magnetic iron ore, in a powerful bed, on the edge of the primitive, near Sparta in New Jersey, having a large grained marble, with nigrin or silico-calcareous titanium imbedded in it on one side, and hornblende rock on the other. This bed contains likewise large quantities of blende. Detached pieces of gold have been found in the beds of some small streams in Cabarro county, North Carolina, and other places, apparently in a quartz rock. Manganese has been found in New York, North Carolina, &c. &c. Near the confines of the red sandstone and primitive formation, a white ore of cobalt has been wrought above Middletown, on the Con-

necticut river, and found also, as is said, near Morristown, in New Jersey.

Iron and lead have as yet been the principal metals found in this formation; the lead in the form of galena, in clusters, or what the Germans call Stockwerk, as at the lead-mines on New River, Wyeth county, Virginia; the iron disseminated in pyrites—hematitic and magnetic iron, or in beds; and considerable quantities of the sparry iron ore in beds, and disseminated in the limestone.

Along the south-east boundaries, not far from the transition, a rock salt and gypsum formation has been found. On the north fork of Holstein, not far from Abingdon, Virginia, and on the same line south-west from that, in Greene county and Pigeon river, state of Tennessee, it is said quantities of gypsum have been discovered.

On the great Kanbawa, near the mouth of Elk river, there is a large mass of black (I suppose vegetable) earth, so soft as to be penetrated by a pole ten or twelve feet deep: out of the hole, so made, frequently issues a stream of hydrogen gas, which will burn for some time; and in the vicinity of this place there are constant streams of that gas, which, it is said, when once lighted, will burn for several weeks.

Gypsum has as yet only been found in the United States in the secondary or horizontal class, though, in time, it is possible that great quantities will be found, as in Europe, in the transition.

Both coal and limestone have been found in great abundance on the west side of the Alleghany mountains: the coal they use with advantage as manure; the slaty clay, which alternates so often with the limestone in this formation, contains carbon, which augments its productive quality when decomposed into soil.

The division, called the Mississippi territory, extends from the confines of Georgia to the limits of Louisiana, and the river Mississippi; and, from north to south, from the frontiers of Tennessee to Florida, and the gulf of Mexico. This division is composed of secondary, and the alluvial made up of the decomposition of secondary rocks: both classes of rocks contain the materials necessary to the formation of good loam, and will, most probably, make good soils.

West of the Mississippi, the whole passes under the name of the Missouri territory, and near the sea it is called Louisiana. The whole of this territory, to near the foot of the Stony Mountains,

appears to be secondary ; but what is the nature of the Stony Mountains, or how much of the alluvial brought down from them by the large rivers (which have been the principal agents in filling up the west side of the basin) may be the washings of primitive mountains, is uncertain. The tops of the Stony Mountains are covered, to a considerable extent, with per-

petual snows and pendent glaciers—a proof that they are vastly higher than the Alleghany Mountains; of course, the numberless streams and torrents, which descend their flanks, roll with much more violence and rapidity a far greater quantity of water, from the melting of the snow, than can be expected to descend from mountains of the height of the Alleghany.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

LONDON never possessed so many attractions, in exhibitions of works of art, as during the past month; and the fashionable parts of this vast metropolis never exhibited the effect of those attractions in greater assemblages of brilliant company. In truth, London never was fuller of idle and luxurious population than during this spring; and Bond-street, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, Oxford-street, and Hyde Park, have, between the hours of one and five, been daily crowded beyond example. The carriages in the central parts of these districts usually, at certain hours, form a walking procession, from the difficulty of passing; and, if the minister does not increase the duty on these appendages of wealth, or the thoroughfares are not made wider, their number will render them useless to their owners. The company itself forms a spectacle no where else to be seen, and worthy alone of a visit from distant parts of the empire: but the exhibitions, specially opened for the gratification of the taste and curiosity of the public, consist of—

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, at Somerset House.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS, in Spring Gardens.

THE EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS, at the British Institution.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERY, Leicester-Square.

MR. WEST'S EXHIBITION, Pall Mall.

THE PANORAMA, Leicester-square.

-- Ditto, --- in the Strand.

LEONARDI DA VINCI'S Last Supper, in Pall Mall.

Mrs. ABERDEIN'S PAFYRUSEUM, Bond-street.

Mr. BULLOCK'S SPLENDID MUSEUM, Piccadilly.

Mr. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, Spring Gardens.

Messrs. FLIGHT and Co.'s APOLLONICON, St. Martin's-lane.

THE MENAGERIE at Exeter Change.

And the matchless collections in the national repository of THE BRITISH MU-

SEUM,—open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to all who sign their names.

—Other objects of attraction are found in the Bazaar, in Soho-square, and in the Western Exchange, Old Bond-street: also in the Auction-rooms of PHILLIPS, CHRISTIE, SQUIBB, ROBINS, &c. &c.—in which the most splendid and rare works of art and manufacture are daily on exhibition or sale.

This fiftieth Exhibition of the Academy contains 1117 paintings, drawings, and sculptures; the majority of which are superior to any six of the best pieces in the first thirty exhibitions of this school. Indeed, the most enthusiastic admirer of the ancient schools must admit, that there are some new pictures in this exhibition capable of ranking with the best hundred pictures of those schools; while there are few that are below mediocrity. SIR THOS. LAWRENCE has eight pictures, and some of them are unquestionably the best in the collection; that of Lady Gower is a master-piece; that of the Convention-breaker is deservedly admired as a painting,—but it is deeply regretted, by every moralist, that so much talent should have been misemployed on so unworthy a subject.—The Lord Erskine of Sir WM. BEECHEY is as speaking a likeness of the genius of its original as the art is capable of producing.—Mr. JACKSON'S portrait of Earl Grosvenor exhibits the exact soul of that most amiable nobleman.—Mr. FUSELI is as remote from nature and common sense as usual.—Mr. WILKIE'S talents have been misemployed in a most conceited design of Mr. Walter Scott and his Family; a picture which creates pity for the painter, and disgust at the objects, while it violates decency and good taste.—Among the historical pieces, Mr. STEPHANOFF'S Trial of Algernon Sidney, Mr. WEST'S Nativity, and his Great Mogul, Mr. ALLAN'S Press-gang, Mr. WITHERINGTON'S Fifth of November,

ber, and Mr. TURNER's affecting Field of Waterloo,—will be valued as long as their canvas endures.—We regret that there is but one subject by Mr. CALCOTT, an exquisite view of the Tyne.—Mr. TURNER, as usual, transcends all his contemporaries in the Dort Packet-boat, and other pieces.—Mr. BIGG, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. HOFLAND, and the Messrs. DANIELL, have represented Nature with their accustomed success. The sculptures are less interesting than usual; but the catalogue endeavours to atone for the dulness of the room by giving place to the vulgar opinions which Mr. GARRARD has, as feebly as servilely, embodied in a statue, made by order of the commander-in-chief. Mr. CHANTREY is great in a lovely statue of the infant daughter of the Duke of Bedford.—All the baseness of political sycophancy triumphs, as usual, in the various designs for national monuments; thus No. 916 tells us, that, “under the administration of the Prince Regent, Britannia has been raised to the summit of glory;” but, surely, such servile puffs,—to say the least of them,—ought not to appear in such a place. Abating these abuses of truth to flatter the prejudices and errors of power, the present exhibition at Somerset House is a proud triumph of our national genius.

In the fourteenth exhibition of the *Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours* are to be found 369 pictures, many of them master-pieces of their kind, and affording subjects for more praise than we have room to bestow. Messrs. RICHARDSON, GLOVER, BARRETT, DEANE, HASTINGS, FIELDING, BARNEY, sen. and jun. HARDING, PROUT, ROBSON, COX, VARLEY, HOLMES, WILD, and UWINS, particularly excel in some fine, and, with regard to any other school, we may say some unequalled productions. The lover of the arts who fails to visit this pleasing gallery will deprive himself of a degree of pleasure no where else to be enjoyed.

The Directors of the BRITISH INSTITUTION have this season collected, for the study of artists, and the gratification of the public, 153 pictures of the great masters of the Italian, Flemish, and French, schools. It should be recorded, to his honour, that the Regent has lent eleven of these pieces, besides two of the Cartoons. The other chief contributors are the Messrs. Hope, Sir T. Baring, the Marquesses of Stafford and Bute, and Lords Carlisle, Suffolk, Darlington, Mulgrave, Yarmouth, and Townshend

Except in the mellowness which time has conferred, the other exhibitions are inferior only in ten or twelve pictures, by Leonardo da Vinci, Domenichino, Morillo, Guido, Vandyke, Watteau, Teniers, Titian, Rubens, and Palamedes. Hours may be delightfully employed in these rooms; but we think it our duty to protest against the imposition of taking the admission fee at the door, and then demanding 1s. for a catalogue of four leaves, which might be printed in two. If sold, this catalogue ought to be charged at no more than its proper cost, of one penny. The exhibition may be worth 2s. and, indeed, it is worth any price; but to demand a shilling for so small a catalogue, is unworthy of the illustrious body of directors.

We are not advocates of the kind of painting denominated Battle-pieces: but, however we may be disposed to think generally upon these subjects, the public must feel considerable interest in the Panorama, lately painted by Mr. BARKER, of Lord Exmouth's Attack upon Algiers. In this picture the artist has availed himself of the advantages which have been afforded to him, not only from the communications of Mr. Salamè, Lord Exmouth's interpreter, who accompanied his lordship on the expedition, but also of some of the officers of the fleet, who were present; and, in addition, we have been informed that the picture was seen, during the period of its painting, by Lord Exmouth himself; so that the localities of the various interesting objects, in this striking piece of art, may be relied upon as being perfectly correct. The point of view is from the centre of the Mole Harbour, and the time which has been chosen for it is about nine o'clock at night, when the enemy's frigates, and other vessels, were on fire. In commending this piece, we feel a strong moral distinction between an attack on these public robbers, and the late wanton attacks on the French people, for the pretended crime of choosing their own emperor and form of government. The cases were the verse of each other.

The philosopher, and the admirer of the works of Nature, may find that half an hour's lounge at the Menagerie at Exeter Change will amply repay him for his trouble. AN OURANG OUTANG, among the living varieties of this establishment, will, perhaps, more immediately attract his notice. We believe the animal of this species, now exhibiting, is not in good health, and does not, therefore, display either

either the vigour or adroitness which he might under other circumstances. His forehead is narrow, but the general contour of the skull is not very different from some deformed human craniums. His nose projects little, his mouth is exceedingly large, his teeth yellow, and in part decayed. His ears are naked, and much like the human ear. His eyelashes are good, but he has no hair upon his eye-brows. The scapulæ, and the back part of the trunk, more like the human body than any other part. His whole height is two feet ten inches; he walks equally well on two as on four limbs. The fore-arm long, in proportion to the rest of his body; his hands have nails, and are very similar to the human hand, except the thumb, which is very short; the abdomen is swoln, as if by fat, or rather disease. He has a patella at the knee, and two bones in his legs, as well as in the fore-arm. The ancles are well formed. The sole of his foot quite naked, and his heel much like the human heel; but the toe, which answers to the great toe of the human subject, is extremely small, short, and turns outwards. He appears to make as much use of his feet as of his hands, in climbing; he has about as much hair upon his body as the human subject would in all probability have, were it to live always divested of cloathing. We cannot quit Exeter Change without calling the public attention to an *elephant*,—which, though but eleven years old, is twelve feet in length, ten feet high, and weighs *four* tons.

EDWARD DODWELL, esq. is preparing for publication a Classical and Topographical Tour in Greece, during the years 1801, 1805, and 1806. A long residence in Turkey has enabled the author to examine, and the assistance of a first-rate artist, to illustrate the topography of, that seat of early history. Greece, including Peloponnesus and the Ionian Islands, were the particular objects of his tour; in the course of which many districts, unexplored by modern travellers, have been penetrated, and remains, hitherto unknown, visited, and most faithful drawings made of their actual state. Many of the drawings being upon a scale which, consistent with their extreme accuracy, will not allow of reduction to the size of a quarto volume, it is intended to publish a separate work, consisting of sixty views of the most celebrated scenes and monuments of Greece; in which fac-similes

of the drawings, taken and coloured upon the spot, will be produced, of the size of Stuart's Athens,—forming a complete series of all that now exists of Grecian antiquity.

SIR JOHN BYERLEY, a gentleman admirably qualified by his various attainments, and by a critical knowledge of both languages, has undertaken a translation of Shakespeare into French. We hail the circumstance as auspicious to the fame of our British Bard, whose works have, by former translators, been so grossly absurd and perverted.

Mr. GALT is preparing the second part of his *Life of Mr. West*, for publication.

JAMES MORIER, esq. has in great forwardness, a *Second Journey through Persia and Constantinople*, in 1810-16, in a quarto volume, with maps and other engravings.

Lient.-colonel JOHNSON is printing, in a quarto volume, a *Narrative of an Over-land Journey from India*, performed in the last year, with engravings.

Dr. BATEMAN is preparing for the press, a *Sketch of the Character of the Epidemic Fever prevailing in the Metropolis*, with some observations on the method of treatment, and on the means of diminishing the influence of contagion.

In the course of the season, "*Sketches of the Philosophy of Life*" will appear, from the pen of Sir CHARLES MORGAN, fellow of the College of Physicians. It is intended to convey a popular view of the leading facts in physiology, as they bear more especially upon the moral and social animal.

Mr. BRANDE, Chemical Professor at the Royal Institution, is preparing for publication, a *Manual of Chemistry*; containing the principal facts of the science, arranged in the order in which they are discussed and illustrated in his much-admired Lectures.

Dr. BOSTOCK is about to publish an *Account of the History and Present State of Galvanism*.

Mr. LAING's architectural work of Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, erected by him; including the details of the New Custom House, London, St. Dunstan's in the East, with an historical account of the old church, &c. will be delivered to the subscribers in the course of the present month.

Capt. BONNYCASTLE, of the royal engineers, is preparing for publication, *Spanish America, or an Account of the Dominions of Spain in the Western Hemisphere*, illustrated by maps.

Lieut.

Lieut. F. HALL, late military secretary to General Wilson, governor of Canada, has in the press, *Travels in Canada and the United States of America*, in 1816-17.

It is not generally known that some very curious Memoirs of LUCIEN BONAPARTE were printed in 1815. When, however, they were nearly ready, obstacles to their appearance arose; the publication was suspended, and the whole impression was eventually burnt. An agent of Lucien, it is presumed, indemnified the publisher, and obtained from him the sacrifice of his speculation, and the possession of the original manuscript. By what means this manuscript has again been suffered to see the light, we know not; but it is certain that a London bookseller has obtained possession of it, and that it is immediately to be published.

J. B. BROWN, esq. has nearly ready to appear, in a quarto volume, a *Life of John Howard, esq. the philanthropist*.

A work, entitled, *Recollections of Curran*, by Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS, will appear in the beginning of June.

The third part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* will appear early in the ensuing month.

Mr. T. H. HORNE is preparing for publication, in two octavo volumes, an *Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures*, illustrated by maps and fac-similes of biblical manuscripts.

Mr. SOUTER, agent for American literature in London, has published a Catalogue of three hundred Modern Books, which he has on sale, besides twenty-two periodical works. English literature is evidently the basis of these publications; but many of them possess claims to attention in England, from the striking originality of their matter or manner.

The Abridgment of the Dictionary of the Rev. J. H. TODD, under the direction of the author, is preparing for publication.

Mr. W. HAWKES SMITH, an unprofessional artist of Birmingham, has given to the world a series of compositions from the Laureat's poem of *Thalaba, the Destroyer*. They are executed in outline, after the model of the classical works of Mr. Flaxman.

In a few days will be published, a new and corrected edition of *PRESIDENT EDWARD'S Life of David Brainerd*.

Dr. M'LEAY, of Glasgow, has in the press, *Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy*,

and the *Clan Macgregor*, including original notices of *Lady Grange*. A prefatory sketch, illustrative of the condition of the Highlands prior to the year 1745, will also be given; and the whole will comprise such authentic information, characteristic of Highland customs and manners, from sources only accessible to the writer, as have not before been made known. It will be accompanied with an excellent likeness of *Rob Roy*, from the only original painting extant.

In a few days will be published, a novel, by the ingenious author of *Headlong-Hall*, entitled, *Nightmare Abbey*.

We are glad to see that a second edition is announced of Miss Cullen's justly-admired novel of *Mornton*.

A poem, in six cantos, entitled *Bodiam Castle*, will shortly appear; and also a satire, called the *Gentleman*.

Mr. FUSSELL is about to publish, in an octavo volume, a *Journey round the Coast of Kent*.

Professor DUNBAR is engaged in preparing an additional volume to *Dalzel's Collectanea Majora*.

T. WALFORD, esq. will soon publish, in two pocket volumes, the *Scientific Tourist through England, Wales, and Scotland*. — The *Scientific Tourist through Ireland* is also in the press.

In the press, and speedily will be published, a new edition, considerably improved, of Dr. WITHERING'S *Systematic Arrangement of British Plants*, with an easy introduction to the study of Botany, illustrated by copper plates.

The Rev. R. BROOK proposes to publish by subscription, the *State and Progress of Religious Liberty*, from the first propagation of Christianity in Britain to the present time.

The Rev. Prof. MEARNS, of Aberdeen, has in the press, an *Essay on the Principles of Christian Evidence*; containing strictures on Dr. Chalmers' *Evidences of Revelation*.

Venezzi, a romance, in four volumes; by ROBERT HUISE, author of the *Peruvians*, &c. will shortly appear.

Mr. SIMMONS will shortly publish, both in England and America, a novel plan of vessels of war, which was submitted to the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty in June 1810, and by them rejected.

The Rev. OLIVER LODGE has in the press, *Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew*, in an octavo volume.

In the press, a *Familiar Review of the Life of David, King of Israel*; for the

the instruction of youth, and to be read in families; by the Rev. H. LACY.

Miss THURTLÉ has in the press, in one volume, 12mo. the History of France, from the earliest period down to the second return of Louis XVIII. with a chronological table of contents, a contemporary list of Princes, and a sketch of the political arrangements of Europe, as settled by the treaty of Paris.

A System of Divinity, in a series of Sermons, by the late Dr. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, of Connecticut, is printing, accompanied with a Life of the Author.

The Rev. PETER ROBERTS has in the press, a Manual of Prophecy, or a View of the Prophecies contained in the Bible, and the Events by which they were fulfilled.

The Still Voice of Peace, or tender Counsel to Freemen and Slaves, Professors and Profane; in answer to some deep-rooted objections and prejudices; will speedily appear.

An Iceberg, or island of Ice, has been lately stranded upon the island of Fowla, the most western of the Shetland islands. It was said to extend six miles in length.

A picture of Lord Guildford Dudley and Lady Jane Gray, in beautiful preservation, has lately been discovered in France, and is now in this country. It was painted by Sir ANTONIO MOORE about 1550.

MACKLIN'S Bible, with its splendid Engravings, is preparing for re-publication, on an improved and far less expensive plan, in quarto; including a preface, and historical accounts of the several books; by the Rev. Dr. E. Nares.

The Rev. J. COBBIN, M.A. will shortly publish, Scripture Parables, in verse, with explanations and reflections, drawn for the most part from the admired expositions of Dr. Doddridge; to which are added, amusing and instructive notes, in prose, chiefly designed for the use of young persons.

In a few days will be published, Edward Wortley, a novel; to which is added, the Exile of Scotland, a tale, in three volumes; said to be written by Mr. GARDNER, of Lydney.

Mr. FINCH, of Birmingham, has published some facts relative to what he calls a Pseudo-volcano, near the Bradley iron-works, in Staffordshire. The tract of ground is situated by the road-side from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, about half-way between Wednesbury and Bilston. It is mentioned by Plott, in his Natural History of Staffordshire, as

being on fire in 1686, when he wrote; and he says, that it was not then known how long it had been on fire. It then occupied a space of eleven acres; but its ravages have since extended about one mile and a half in extreme length, and one mile in breadth. Whether the fire originated in accident, or from the sulphur contained in the coal and pyrites, is not known; but it probably arose from the latter cause,—as, at other pits, the small coal has taken fire on being exposed to the air. As the combustible matter is exhausted, the hand of cultivation requires its labour; and, even in parts where the fire is still, by carefully stopping the fissures, and preventing the access of air, different crops can be raised. A neglect of these precautions sometimes destroys half the produce, whilst the remainder continues flourishing. About two years ago it began to penetrate through the floors of some houses: it produced great alarm, by appearing in the night; and four of the houses were taken down. It exhibits a red heat in this situation, and the smoke has forced its way through a bed of cinders forty feet in height. On the south it is arrested by beds of sand, which cover the coal formation in that part; and on the north-east it is impeded by cultivation. At first view a stranger might suppose himself in a volcanic region. The exterior view of the strata, exposed by the falling in of the ground, presents a surface blackened by the action of fire, and presenting most of the porphyritic and trappean colours in high perfection. The cinder-dust on which you tread, the sulphureous vapours and smoke which arise from the various parts of the surface, and the feeling of insecurity which attend most of your footsteps, all combine to give a high degree of interest to the scene. The mineral substances found in this region are:—

1. Sulphur in small brilliant crystals, also massy and amorphous.
2. Mineral tar.
3. Coal, in some places only four feet from the surface.
4. Sulphate of alum.
5. Muriate of ammonia, combined with a small proportion of sulphate of ammonia.
6. Sulphate of zinc.
7. Sulphate of lime.
8. Porcelain jasper.
9. Newest floetz trap, basalt or rowley-rag.

A new art has been lately discovered, by accident, in France, by M. BAGET, called METALLIC WATERING, (*Moiré Metallique*.) It depends upon the action of acids, either pure or mixed together, and in different degrees of dilution, on alloys

alloys of tin. The variety of designs resemble mother-of-pearl, and reflect the light in the form of clouds. The process is this:—first dissolve four ounces of muriate of soda in eight ounces of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid:—second mixture—eight ounces of water, two ounces of nitric acid, and three ounces of muriatic acid:—third mixture,—eight ounces of water, two ounces of muriatic acid, and one ounce of sulphuric acid. One of these mixtures is to be poured warm upon a sheet of tinned iron, placed upon a vessel of stone ware; it is to be poured on in separate portions, until the sheet is completely watered; it is then to be plunged into water, slightly acidulated and washed. The watering, obtained by the action of these different mixtures upon tinned iron, imitates, very closely, mother-of-pearl and its reflections; but the designs, although varied, are quite accidental. By heating the tinned iron to different degrees of heat, stars, fern-leaves, and other figures, are produced; and, by pouring one of the above mixtures, cold, upon a plate of tinned iron, at a red heat, a beautiful granular appearance is obtained. These metallic waterings will bear the blow of a mallet, but not of a hammer; hence, the invention may be used for embossed patterns, but not for those which are punched. Different colours and shades may be given by varnishes, which, when properly polished, will set off the beauty of the watering.

The following are some observations made with HORNER'S Photometer:—

Light of the Sun at an elevation of 30°, sky perfectly clear	75°
Ditto, sky white	70
Light of a blue sky at an elevation of 45°	56
— zenith	49
— a cloudy sky	53
— a full moon	34
— moon five days old	20
— from snow enlightened by the Sun	57
— from snow in the shade	47
— starry sky (March 14, 1817)	7
— sky clear of stars (March 14, 1817)	4.5
— planet Venus at an elevation of 30° (April 5, 1817)	9
— constellation of Orion (March 14, 1817)	7
— of a common candle two feet distant	48

In a few days will be published, the first volume of the British Amphion Encyclopedia of Music, adapted to the MONTHLY MAG. No. 312.

Ball Room; containing the only extensive collection ever published of English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, French, Italian, and German country-dances, reels, strathspeys, waltzes, minuets, &c. &c. with a variety of new figures, adapted to each; by THOMAS WILSON.

DON JOSE PAVON, author of the *Flora Peruviana*, who resided many years in South America, says, "The *Solanum tuberosum* [potato] grows wild in the environs of Lima, in Peru, and fourteen leagues from Lima, on the coast. I have also found it wild in the kingdom of Chili." The Indians cultivate it in great abundance in Peru and Chili, and call it Papas. It is said also to have been found in the forests near Santa Fè de Bogotá.

SWEDEN.

The ancient Gothic languages have lately very much engaged the attention of the learned in the north. The librarian of the University of Copenhagen has been several months at Stockholm, for the purpose of collating and collecting manuscripts of the *Skalda* and *Edda*, which are preserved in that city, and at Upsal: they are intended to assist in a projected edition of these poems.

The same professor is employed on a grammar of the Anglo-Saxon tongue; and on a translation into Swedish of his grammar of the Icelandic tongue: the former of these works concerns all English antiquaries.

GERMANY.

It is stated in the German papers, that, while the COUNT LA CASAS was at St. Helena, he composed a work, and sent it to Europe,—the title of which is, *Journal regulière de tout ce que fait on dit Napoleon, jour par jour, à St. Helène, durant 3 mois, ses conversations publiques et privées, &c.* This work, which will be uncommonly interesting on account of its authenticity, has not been yet published, because the manuscript has been detained by the English government.

FRANCE.

A mausoleum, in complete preservation, has been lately discovered at Hyeres. It is three metres long, and two wide. It is in white mosaic, and contains a dolphin and an urn in blue mosaic. By the side of this mausoleum was also found another of a similar kind.

M. de Montaine, who is lately arrived at Toulon, during his stay at Athens, caused several excavations to be made in the ancient tombs of that city. He

found a Greek casque of brass, and of very delicate workmanship, with many very small chains of gold, which he intends to send to the Antiquities at Paris.

Some ancient monuments, in a very grand style, have been lately discovered at Avignon: in digging up the ground in the square on which the town-hall stands, magnificent columns have been found fifteen feet below the surface. The excavations are continued with great activity. It is supposed that these columns have been buried since the time that Domitius Ænobarbus, in the year 619 of the Roman Republic, destroyed the Vindalium, a fine city of the Gauls, from the ruins of which arose Avenio.

ITALY.

A new edition has been published at Rome of the celebrated Treatise on Painting, by LIONARDO DA VINCI. It is made after a manuscript fortunately discovered in the Vatican Library, and contains many interesting chapters which have never before been published.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Turin have offered a prize of a gold medal, of the value of thirty sequins, to the author of the best dissertation on the tragic merit of Alfieri; and, as a German critic has lately severely censured the works of this Italian tragedian, the writers are to examine the opinions of that critic.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Vol. 1 of Vocal Pieces, composed and inscribed to Mrs. Frere; by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Cantab. The whole comprized in two volumes; each vol. 1l. 5s.

MOST of the poetry of this vocal publication is original, and, as the title-page informs us, written expressly for the work; by Mrs. Joanna Baillie; Walter Scott, esq.; William Smith, esq.; James Hogg, (the Scotch Shepherd;) John Stewart, esq.; and Lord Byron.

Of the poetry in the volume before us we scarcely need speak, after the above enumeration of its authors. The greater portion of the pieces are far above mediocrity, and worthy of the illustrious talents from which they emanate. But it is of the music we have to speak; and it is a gratification to us to be authorized, by its general merits, to award to it our earnest praise and approbation.

The first song, (the Foray,) is set with considerable spirit, and exhibits, in its symphonies and accompaniments, a clear and strong conception of the poet's meaning:—the "Prance of the Steed," his "Hoof-clang," and "Thundering Neigh," are ingeniously and vigorously expressed. We must, however, observe, that so very old and trite a passage as that with which the last page commences, is what we should not have expected from Dr. Clarke's ready and creative imagination. "What Voice is this?" opens in *A minor*; and is given with much beauty and pathos. The transition to the major of the original key is judicious, and greatly enhances the effect. "The third air is not equally worthy of its composer; the science of

the introductory symphony is, in part, we freely confess, above our comprehension; and we should be as indefensible as we think the ingenious master, in this his little eccentricity, were we to commend what we do not understand. "Solice Macbane," is a sweetly plaintive ditty. The story is not better sung by Lord Byron's, than painted by Dr. Clarke's, Muse. The lights, shades, and contrasted positions, are all natural and forcible. Numbers 5 and 6, Dr. C. will allow us to pass by; if unhonoured, unwounded: but the cantata, forming No. 7, demands our different treatment. The poetry of this piece is both descriptive and sentimental, varied and affecting; and the composer has successfully retraced the path of his author, has faithfully followed the turnings and the windings of the leading muse, and, by his own native vigour, re-indented the imprint of her footsteps. No. 8 is not of sufficient importance to detain us from the charming duett by which it is succeeded. In this composition, genius and science beam upon us with no ordinary lustre. The opening air is delightfully fanciful, and the combination of the voices, &c. at "Come, try with garland softly blowing," displays, in the disposition of the vocal parts, the selection of the bass, and the construction of the accompaniment,—a perfect competency in this very difficult department of composition: while it exhibits science, it displays the rare art of ably employing it. "The Lady's Reveille" is, what it should be,—sprightly and fantastic. The giving the melody in *duett* and *trio*, as well as in

in *solo*, was a happy idea; and the variegation of the accompanying part, and its bass, adds much to the characteristic effect. It now only remains for us to speak of No. 11, a glee for four voices; and No. 12, a glee for three voices. In these compositions, Dr. Clarke has evidently exerted his natural powers, and summoned to their aid all the theory of his long study and experience. The activity of his imagination is uniformly striking, and the elaboration of a well-grounded knowledge is equally obvious. If we have any objection to offer, it is, that his *score* is, perhaps, too equally filled. The light and the shade, the slender and the full, the thin chequered umbrage, and the dense closely-matted wood, are not sufficiently opposed to each other, to bring out all the beauty of the nascent conception displayed in the melody. The general merit, however, of these two pieces is such as to extort our sincere applause; and to close a very excellent assemblage of vocal music, in a style sufficiently superior to the general cast of modern compositions, to give (even by themselves) much value to the volume they ornament.

"*Rosabella*," an Air with Variations; composed and dedicated to Miss St. Barbe; by G. Kiallmark. 2s. 6d.

"*Rosabella*" affords us the pleasing

opportunity of expressing ourselves in the language of commendation. The air itself has, undoubtedly, the merit of being, in every view of it, novelly featured. To a moderated and innocent levity, it adds a carelessness and *naiveté*, that must strike and delight the tasteful auditor. The variations are five in number, (we wish they had been more;) and speak a fertility of fancy, and playful power of treating a given idea, much exceeding what ordinarily comes under our notice.

Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns, consisting of one hundred of the most favorite tunes, as sung by all Dissenting Congregations; revised, with new Basses, and expressly arranged for the Voice and Piano-forte; by T. Costellow, organist of Bedford Chapel. 12s.

Of this collection of church and chapel music, we can speak in terms that will not fail to recommend it to the attention of the pious portion of the musical world. The tunes are mostly selected with taste, and are arranged or prepared, both with respect to their basses and their harmonies, with science and ability. The words, too, in general, are compiled with a degree of judgment transcending that which is usually exercised in publications of this nature; and, by their merit, will not slightly tend to the general acceptability of the work.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

THE principal peculiarity of the period that has elapsed since the preceding Report, has been a remarkable susceptibility, in many individuals, to the specific action of mercury. This the writer (although one who is by no means liberal in the use of that remedy) had observed in his own practice, and, upon conversation with many of his professional associates at the Medical Society of London, he found the observation had also been made by others. In one case, where, for an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, combined with much peritoneal tenderness, it was adjudged necessary to administer a grain of calomel, and a grain of opium, every four hours: the Reporter found his patient, on the following day, greatly relieved from the inflammatory symptoms, but in a state almost amounting to actual salivation, and with an eruption on his skin, over the whole body,—which might be named erythema mercuriale. What is still more remarkable, some of the vegetable medicinals, that are possessed of considerable activity, such as digitalis and hyoscyamus, have occasionally appeared to exert an influence over the salivary glands, similar to the mineral in question; inasmuch, that the prescriber has sometimes been suspected by his patients of presenting them mercury in a concealed shape. What condition of the atmosphere, or of the surrounding media, can be supposed to engender the peculiarity now referred to? Such susceptibilities, when they prove themselves endemic, it is natural to attribute to some-

thing from without: but the state of the interior,—even independently of age, sex, or apparent circumstance,—is often extensively operative in modifying medicinal agency. Professor Hufeland records a curious and instructive case, in which, owing to the mental condition of the recipient, drastic drugs scarcely operated, and blisters refused even to redden the skin; and the Reporter has recently met with an instance in which, (if there were no deception practised) opium was taken, with a view to self-destruction, in more than sufficiently large quantities to occasion death, under ordinary circumstances,—with scarcely, in this case, any perceptible operation. The individual (a most intelligent and interesting character), whose mind was thus so desperately determined upon suicide, finding the opium of no avail, has subsequently discharged the contents of a loaded pistol into his mouth; and the determined energy with which he pursued his purpose, may be conceived, when the reader is informed, that the ball, having passed and lodged without either penetrating the brain, or wounding any great blood-vessels, he unscrewed the instrument, in order to examine (since the effects he hoped for and expected did not immediately follow) whether there had not been a failure in the discharge. The person is still living, and there is some ground to hope, that he may yet be restored to the enjoyments of life, and the endearments of society.

Opium and arsenic, it is well known, are the two poisons principally selected for the purpose of suicide, or secret murder; and, as the effects of these, in such cases, are often fatal before medical aid can be procured, it may not be improper to state briefly the principal antidotes to either. When poison of any kind has been swallowed, the immediate object should always be that of endeavouring to excite vomiting; but much time is often lost by waiting the operation of medicinal emetics, when the discharge from the stomach might be much more speedily effected by mechanical means. Let, then, the persons who are about the individual who has taken poison, force a feather, or a piece of stick, or any thing that can be immediately procured, down the throat, and thus continue to irritate the parts till vomiting is induced. Emetics are of course to be administered as soon as they can be procured, when the power of swallowing is not suspended. After the contents of the stomach have thus been discharged, it is of consequence to recollect that acids are the best correctives of opium, and alkalies of arsenic. In the one case, then, let vinegar or lemon juice, diluted with about an equal quantity of water, be freely and copiously administered: in the other, let a solution of soap in water be made as strong, and poured down as quickly as possible. This last answers a double purpose,—the alkali of the soap acting upon the acid of the arsenic, and thus destroying its virulence; and the oily principle of this material, liberated in some measure from its alkali, seems to lubricate the coat of the stomach, and thus at once to abate the inflammation already excited, and to defend the parts from the further influence of the poison. A friend of the writer (Mr. Shipman, surgeon, of Clerkenwell,) has not long since treated a case successfully by castile soap, in which a spoonful of arsenic was swallowed; but for immediate purposes, and in the absence of castile, common soap may be used.* Sulphur is another substance which has been proposed and administered, in order to counteract the effects of mineral poisons,—partly upon the same principle with the alkalies; namely, that of reducing the material from its oxidised and active, to its metallic, and then comparatively inert, condition. But the great leading principle expedient to recollect is, that acids are the antidotes to opium, and alkalies and oils to arsenic.†

This effect of vegetable acid in diminishing the soporific,—while it does not seem to interfere with the anodyne qualities of opium,—is a fact of importance to recollect in the common practice of medicine. In the case mentioned in the last Report, where this desideratum was conspicuous, of procuring the one without the other principle of the drug, each dose was mixed with half an ounce of lemon-juice, and apparently with the desired effect. There is a patent preparation of opium, called the Black Drop, which will frequently be found to agree when the common tincture of opium is inadmissible; and this appears to depend upon the vegetable acid with which the opiate is combined in that composition. Strong coffee, too, is another vehicle by which opium may be made admissible, when it is otherwise noxious in its operation; and coffee indeed may be added to the list of correctives of the deleterious qualities of this drug: the Reporter has employed it when he has been led to suspect an over-dose of the nurse's common anodyne for children—Godfrey's Cordial.

Thavies Inn; May 20, 1818.

D. UWINS, M.D.

* The case referred to, as treated by Mr. Shipman, will be found in the London Medical Repository of the present month.

† Sulphur, it may be remarked, appears often to be beneficial in that state which is induced by too large a quantity of mercury. Dr. Armstrong, in an able work lately published on Measles, Scarlet Fever, Consumption, &c. suggests whether the refinement of modern practice has not, in some measure, blinded us to the actual virtues of this substance in several chronic maladies.

REPORT

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE following new process has been lately proposed for preparing calomel.—Prepare an oxy-sulphate of mercury, by boiling twenty-five pounds of mercury, with thirty-five pounds of sulphuric acid, to dryness. Triturate thirty-one pounds of this dry salt with twenty pounds four ounces of mercury, until the globules disappear; and then add seventeen pounds of common salt. The whole must be thoroughly mixed, and sublimed in earthen vessels. Between forty-six and forty-eight pounds of pure colomel are thus produced. It is to be washed and levigated in the usual way.

A new substance has been discovered by Mr. Berzelius, which has the properties of a metal, combined with those of sulphur, to so great a degree, that it might be supposed to be a new species of sulphur. In its metallic state, it has a brilliant metallic lustre on the external surface, with a tinge of red: the fracture is vitreous, like that of sulphur, but with a very brilliant lustre, of a grey colour. At the temperature of boiling water it is softened, and at a higher temperature it melts: it may be distilled at a temperature approaching to that of boiling mercury. Its gas, with which the heated part of the vessel may be filled, is yellow, exactly like that of sulphur. If it be sublimed in a large vessel, it is deposited in the form of flowers, of the colour of cinnabar, which are not, however, in the state of an oxide. During its cooling, it preserves for some time a certain degree of fluidity, so that it may be moulded between the fingers, and be drawn into threads. The threads, when drawn out to a great degree of fineness, if held between the eye and the light, are transparent, and of a ruby colour; while, by reflected light, they exhibit a brilliant metallic lustre. Its analogy to tellurium has induced him to give it the name of SELENIUM. It combines with metals, and generally produces a reddish flame. The alloys have commonly a grey colour, and a metallic lustre. The selenuret of potassium dissolves in water without evolving any gas, and produces a fluid of a red colour, which has the taste of the hydrosulphuret of potash. If diluted muriatic acid be poured upon the selenuret of potassium, a selenuretted hydrogen gas is disengaged, which is soluble in water, and precipitates all metallic solutions, even those of zinc and iron. The gas has the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, when it is diluted with air: but, if it be breathed less diluted, it produces a painful sensation in the nose, and a violent inflammation, ending in a catarrh, which continues for a considerable length of time. Selenium combines with the alkalies, both in the humid way and by fusion: these combinations are red. The selenurets of barytes and of lime are also red, but they are insoluble. It also dissolves in melted wax, and in the fat oils: the solutions are red, but have no hepatic odour. There exist also selenuretted hydroselenurets of the alkalies and of the earths. Selenium dissolves in nitric acid by the assistance of heat: the solution, evaporated and sublimed, yields a mass crystallized in needles, which is a pretty strong acid: it has a pure acid flavour, and forms specific salts with the alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides. The selenic acid is soluble in water and in alcohol: its combinations with potash and ammonia are deliquescent: the latter is decomposed by fire, water is given out, and the selenium is reduced. The selenates of barytes and of lime are soluble in water. The selenic acid, mixed with muriatic acid, is decomposed by zinc, and the selenium is precipitated in the form of a red powder. By sulphuretted hydrogen gas an orange-yellow precipitate is formed.

A new mineral, called pargasite, has also been discovered at Pargas, near Abo, in Finland. It occurs in calcareous spar, and is often accompanied with mica, crystallized in hexangular prisms. The colour is generally green, but it is sometimes greyish-green, leek-green, or dark-green. When the crystals are found in a solitary state, they are octohedral, with a rhomboidal base. It is harder than fluor spar, but less hard than quartz. The following is the result of its chemical analysis:—

Silex	42.01	Oxide of a metal not investigated.....	3.33
Magnesia	18.27	Fluoric-acid and water.....	3.90
Lime	14.28	Loss.....	2.58
Alumine	14.08		
Oxide of Iron.....	3.52		100.00
Oxide of manganese	1.02	Specific gravity	3.11

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FOREIGN trade being dull, the staple manufactories are less employed than they have been. In London, retail trade is low, and injured by bazaars, auctions, and insolvents.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		April 24.		May 22.	
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4 0 0	to 4 4 0	£4 0 0	to 4 4 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 3 0	— 5 5 0	5 13 0	— 6 1 0	ditto.
					Coffee,

Coffee, Jamaica, fine	6	4	0	—	6	8	0	6	19	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	6	15	0	—	7	2	0	7	4	0	—	7	8	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	11	—	0	2	3	0	1	11	—	0	2	3	ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	—	5	14	0	5	8	0	—	5	14	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	1	0	—	5	0	0	4	4	0	—	4	15	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	82	0	0	—	84	0	0	82	0	0	—	84	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	49	10	0	—	0	0	0	49	10	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	26	0	0	—	28	10	0	26	0	0	—	28	0	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	24	0	0	—	26	10	0	23	0	0	—	25	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	13	0	0	—	13	10	0	13	0	0	—	13	10	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7	10	0	—	9	0	0	7	10	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	15	0	0	—	16	0	0	16	0	0	—	19	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	100	0	0	—	102	0	0	100	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	6	0	—	3	7	0	3	6	0	—	3	7	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2	6	0	—	2	8	0	2	8	0	—	2	9	0	ditto.
—, East India	1	1	0	—	1	15	0	1	3	0	—	1	9	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	7	5	—	1	19	0	1	2	11	—	1	14	0	per lb.
Silk, Bengal, skein	1	7	2	—	1	10	7	1	2	5	—	1	14	8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	15	0	—	0	16	3	0	13	9	—	0	14	3	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	4	0	—	0	4	2	0	4	0	—	0	4	2	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	7	0	—	0	7	1	0	7	0	—	0	7	2	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	9	—	0	0	9½	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	ditto.
—, —, white	0	0	10	—	0	0	11½	0	0	10	—	0	0	11½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	11	0	—	0	12	6	0	10	6	—	0	11	6	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	3	—	0	5	6	0	3	3	—	0	5	6	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	16	0	—	3	18	0	3	15	0	—	3	17	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4	4	0	—	4	12	0	4	4	0	—	4	12	0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1	19	0	—	2	7	0	1	19	0	—	2	5	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	12	0	—	6	2	0	5	12	0	—	6	2	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4	0	0	—	0	0	0	3	16	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3	18	0	—	0	0	0	3	15	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohca	0	2	7½	—	0	2	9½	0	2	6	—	0	2	9½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	6	—	0	5	10	0	5	6	—	0	5	10	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 12s. 3d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 35s. a 40s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, May 22.—Amsterdam, 36 10 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 33 11 2½ U.—Paris, 2l.—Leghorn, 5½.—Lisbon, 59.—Dublin, 11 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 233l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 840l.—Coventry, 960l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 300l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India Dock, 170l. per share.—West India, 203l. 10s.—The Strand BRIDGE, 12l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 52l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 1s.—Silver in bars 5s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. Consols. on the 27th, were 79; 3 per cent. Reduced, 77½; and Navy 5 per cent. 107½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May, 1818, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 90.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALPE J. P., W. Cooper, and T. H. Birch, Fenchurch Street, merchants. (Young and Hughes, Poultry
Ball R. C. Bristol, baker. (King, Serjeant's inn
Barber B. Bradwell, Derbyshire, lead merchant. (Wilson, Greville Street
Barton W. Doncaster, maltster. (Lever, Gray's inn square
Barnard D. Fenchurch Street, merchant. (Holt, Thread-needle Street
Batley C. Red Lion and Spread Eagle yard, Whitechapel, haberdashery. (Gray, King'sland road
Betty W. Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, tobacco-nift. (Chester, Staple inn
Bishop C. High Street, Borough of Southwark, linen draper. (Wright, Upper Thames Street

Blurton J. Old Bond Street, coach maker. (Martin, Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy square
Boote J. Stratford on Avon, corn dealer. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Briggs J. Sulcoates, Yorkshire, grocer. (Shaw, Ely place, Holborn
Brinsley C. Ashborne, Derbyshire, butcher. (Alexander and Holme, New inn
Buddle W. Drury lane, carpenter. (Coombs, Clifford's inn
Carnaby J. Morpeth, Northumberland, brewer. (Megill and Poole, Hatton Garden
Carmichael J. Little Russell Street, baker and pastry cook. (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster
Davenport S. Egham, Surrey, brewer. (Shepherd, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury
Dennis R. Bardney, Lincolnshire, blacksmith and timber merchant. (Spencer, Belvidere place, Borough road

Don

- Dorn A. Vauxhall, victualler. [Nettlefold, Norfolk Street
Farrar T. Halifax, Yorkshire, manufacturer. (Wiglesworth and co. Gray's inn
Forder W. Basingstoke, Hampshire, stage coach proprietor. (Shearman and Wyllie, Red Lion square
Forster P. Liverpool, merchant. (Clarke, Richards, and co. Chancery lane
Gooch J. B. Warrford court, Throgmorton Street, dealer. (Mount, Tokenhouse yard
Gregory J. Salford, Lancashire, victualler. (Ellis, Chancery lane
Hains J. Longton, Lancashire, common carrier. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Half T. H. and T. D. Meriton, Maiden lane, Wood Street. (Chilton, Chancery lane
Halket W. Chichester, linen draper. (Few, Ashmore, and co. Covent Garden
Hazelhurst M. Liverpool, block and pump maker. (Chester, Staple inn
Heath W. Hanley, Staffordshire, blacksmith. (Nelson, Essex Street, Strand
Hirst T. N. and J. Wood, Huddersfield, merchants. (Beckett, Noble Street, Foster lane
Hobden, J. West Bromwich, Staffordshire, black buckle maker. (Andice and Wright, Temple
Hooper W. Tenbury, Worcestershire, maltster. (Robinson, Tenbury
Humphreys E. Talbot court, Gracechurch Street. [Long, America square
Ingleby T. Birmingham, common carrier. [Walker, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn
Jackson J. Leeds, merchant. (Long and Austin, Gray's inn
James J. Bristol, grocer. (Lamberts, Taylor, and co. Gray's inn square
Kingsall J. Blackwall, painter. (Goodchild, Commercial Chambers, Minorities
Lachlan I. Great Alie Street, Goodman's fields, ship broker. (Dennett and co. King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street
Le Platrier J. Minorities, watch maker. (Mayhew and co. Chancery lane
Liddell J. Huddersfield, cordwainer. (Thomas, Hind court, Fleet Street
Malkin T. Burdlem, Staffordshire, blue colour maker. (Wilson, Temple
Man H. S. Calcutta, dealer. (Drake, Old Fifth Street
Martin J. Mitcham, Surrey, butcher. (Pritchard, Essex Street, Strand
Milne G. Broad Street, City, merchant. (Smith and Lawford, Draper's Hall
Moore W. Halifax, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. (Evans, Matton Garden
Nash W. Bristol, dry salter. [Bourdillon and Hewets, Broad Street, Cheapside
Neale W. Warminster, victualler. (Lowden, Clement's inn
Nicholl E. Nether Hempstead, Hertfordshire, wine merchant. (Martindale, Gray's inn square
Oldacres W. Lea Grange, Leicestershire, farmer. (Alexander and Holme, New inn
Osbourne W. Sculcoates, Yorkshire merchant. (Longdill and Butterfield, Gray's inn square
Poolman J. H. St. Catherine's, merchant. [Templer and co. Burr Street, East Smithfield
Powell W. Brockbury, Herefordshire, farmer. (Pewtreffs, Gray's inn
Powell J. Bristol, broker. [Poole and Greenfield, Gray's inn square
Preston T. sen. Macclesfield, Chester, victualler. (Clarke and co. Chancery lane
Pritchard J. Battle bridge, varnish maker. (Toulman, Carmarthen Street, Tottenham court road
Rains J. S. Wapping wall, merchant. (Sweete and Stokes, Basinghall Street
Rolland F. St. James's Street, Piccadilly, perfumer. (Walls, Russell square
Rose J. V. Cambridge, brush maker. (Croft, Chancery lane
Sadd J. Greytuke place, Fetter lane, builder. (Warrant, Church row, Fenchurch Street
Sargent G. Hastings, ship owner. [Clark, Circus, Minorities
Sanfum J. Cree Church lane, Leadenhall Street, victualler. (Lewis, Crutched Friars
Slepl L. Haymarket, Jeweller. (Mayhew, Price, and co. Chancery lane
Simmons T. Birmingham, dealer. [Punton, Wine office court, Fleet Street
Small J. Bristol, coach proprietor. (King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet Street
Southee J. Canterbury, baker. [Netherfole and co. Essex Street, Strand
Southan J. Birmingham, baker. (Clarke and co. Chancery lane
Spear A. Basinghall Street, merchant. (Blunt and Bowman, Broad Street buildings
Spence J. Hackney, merchant. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad Street buildings
Stansfield A. Holebottom, Yorkshire, fustian manufacturer. (Bennett, Tokenhouse yard
Standish J. Liverpool, flour dealer. [Clarke and co. Chancery lane
Stubbs W. Manchester, coal dealer. (Duckworth and co. Manchester
Taylor B. M. Woolmer Street, Poplar, builder. [Walker
Tett P. Seaton, Rutlandshire, farmer. [O'Brien, Fig-tree court, Temple
Thackray T. and R. Bostrell, Greenwich, linen drapers. (Ludlow and co. Monument yard
Thompson J. Mappleton, Derbyshire, farmer. (Alexander and Home, New inn
Tilley J. J. Hampstead, music seller. [Hartley, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars
Tomlinson C. Hawarden, Flintshire, apothecary. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Tredgold R. Southampton, dealer. (Hicks and Brackesridge, Bartlett's buildings
Walder E. Battle, Sussex, tailor. (Gregory and co. Angel court, Throgmorton Street
Wale E. Sheephead, Leicestershire, baker. [Long and Austin, Gray's inn
Ward J. Whitton, Yorkshire, grazier. (Becke, Devonshire Street, Queen square
Wellings S. Shrewsbury, tailor. (Prestland and co. Brunswick square
Wetherell J. Rochester, hatter. [Phipps, Basinghall Street
Wilkin J. Preston, Lancashire, draper. [Norris, John Street, Bedford row
Williams J. Shrewsbury, innkeeper. (Prestland and co. Brunswick square
Williams L. Curfitor Street, Chancery lane, colourman. [Humphreys, London Bridge Foot, Southwark
Williams S. and G. and T. Tarrant, Lilypot lane, straw hat manufacturers. (Brumell, Church passage, Guildhall
Wookey D. Tetbury, Gloucestershire, grocer. [Jenkins, James, and co. New inn
Woodward W. Cannon Street, carpenter. (Godmond, Earl Street, Blackfriars
Young J. Gosport, Hampshire, harness maker. [Allen, Clifford's inn
Youngusband J. Liverpool, ship broker. (Windie, John Street, Bedford row

DIVIDENDS.

- Amos J. and C. Sutherland, St. Helen's place
Arie W. Tottenham court road
Ashley W. Goswell Street
Bacon R. M. and S. Wilkin, Taverham, Norfolk
Baker J. L. and G. Leeds
Barlet C. W. Lambeth
Barnes C. Ewell, Surrey
Barrow R. Long Dean Mills, Wilts
Batchelor D. Barnham
Baylis G. Stapleton, Gloucestershire
Bayly H. St. Albans
Beckett P. Westbury, Wilts
Bech J. Stone, Staffordshire
Behoe T. Reading
Bend T. Shinland, Derbyshire
Besby W. jun. and B. Besby, Tiverton
Birch T. jun. Wigan
Boby R. N. Beccles
Bond R. Plymouth
Boyer A. and R. Kenyon, Liverpool
Bramley H. Lloyd's Coffee house
Breeze W. Hanly, Staffordshire
Brown W. Sutton at Hone, Kent
Brown J. York
Buckle M. York
Buckridge G. Pangbourne, Berks
Bullock T. New Laith, Lancashire
Butler W. Prestcott, Lancashire
Galam M. Bridlington Quay
Cock S. Basinghall Street
Coles W. Mincing lane
Cooke H. and D. Prince, Coleman St.
Cooke J. Corten, Salop
Couper, N. A. Barton Bendish, Norfolk
Cox W. H. Broad Street
Cramp J. Oxford, Kent
Dame, Catherine, Marsh, and co. Reading
Darling W. Kingston upon Hull
Deasley E. G. Audin Friars
Demain J. Menwith hill, Yorkshire
Dickenson E. and co. Liverpool
Dowling T. West Stower, Dorset
Du Bois J. Brixton
Faveling R. E. Size lane
Edman T. Clements lane
Elcock S. Tottenham court road
Emery J. Dover
Evans H. R. Bath
Fay J. Upper George Street, Portman square
Foss J. Kingston upon Hull
Foster J. Liverpool
Fowler J. Birchall lane
Fowler D. and R. Green, Lime Street
Fowler W. Leamington Prior
Furlonge M. Lloyd's coffee house
Goodchild J. sen. and co. Bishopwearmouth
Goodlad S. Bilton with Harrogate, Yorkshire
Gray J. Cawkwell, Yorkshire
Gray B. and co. London and Liverpool
Graham J. Gloucester Street, Queen square
Graves J. P., H. Sharp, and F. Fisher, King's Arms yard, Coleman Street
Gretton F. Rolleston, Staffordshire
Harris J. Sherborne lane
Harley J. Clifton, Gloucestershire
Harvey J. W. and R. Copland, High Street, Borough
Hawkins R. Bath
Hendy A. Gower Street, Bedford Square
Herbert J. and H. Tokenhouse yard
Hewens W. Hinkley, Leicestershire
Hewitt C. Norwich
Hill W. B. Coventry
Hiscock E. Abingdon
Hobson J. Sheffield
Holden W. Thurbly, Lincolnshire
Horwood R. Strand
Howett J. St. Martin's lane
Hunt W. Throgmorton Street
Johnston P. Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe
Joseph S. Gosport
Kennington J. P. and co. London
Lacy J. Whitey
Laing G. George yard, Lombard Street
Le Breton J. Church lane, Chelsea
Leader B. Bristol
Lee J. Liverpool
Lewis J. Bristol
Lomas R. Bishop Monkton, Yorkshire
Mantz A. and G. Schmid, Wapping Wall
Marks W. H. jun. Bath
Milligan A. Wellington, Salop
Nightingale T. Watling Street
Oliphant J. Cockspur Street
Palmer R. Brightonstone
Parks T. Battle, Sussex
Parry J. Denbigh
Paton A. and co. Old Gravel lane
Paternoster W. Rochester
Payne A. and J. St. John's Street, Clerkenwell
Penifan R. and J. Newcastle, Lincolnshire

Penfold J. Goring, Suffex
 Pidgeon S. and W. Stock Exchange
 coffee house
 Pinkerton T. New Broad Street
 Portington A. Great Queen Street,
 Lincoln's inn fields
 Puffley C. Lower road, Ilington
 Ravenshaw T. Liverpool
 Ravenscroft H. Serle Street, Lincoln's
 inn fields
 Ray S. Tannington, Suffolk
 Reeks J. Wimborne Minster, Dorset
 Richardson J. Kirkby Kendall
 Robinson G. and S. Paternoster row
 Roper J. Long Malford, Suffolk
 Salmon M. and M. Wilcox, Canterbury
 Sanderson P. P. Newgate Street
 Savage W. Corporation row, Clerken-
 well
 Sawkins J. Margate
 Scotland R. South Shields
 Scurr E. Thirsk, Yorkshire
 Sewell J. and D. M'Murdo, Hounslow
 Sewell M. Lincoln
 Sig-worth J. Sunderland near the sea
 Sifton J. Lombard Street

Smith W. J. Birmingham
 Smith D. jun. and J. Hampshire,
 Kirkburton, Yorkshire
 Sloper M. Bathwick, Somerset
 Sowerby T. New Bond Street
 Spiers J. Birmingham
 Stansbee A. Birmingham
 Stephen J. M. St. Michael, Glouces-
 ter-shire
 Stephens R. Long lane, Bermondsey
 Stephenson H. and J. G. Millbank,
 Westminster
 Stewart W. Deptford
 Taylor T. H. Totnes
 Thiesen A. H. Bernard Street, Russell
 Square
 Thick C. Shaftesbury
 Thomas W. Little Marcle, Here-
 fordshire
 Thomas J. Leadenhall Street
 Thomson J. and co. Billiter Square
 Todd R. Pontefract
 Tolson J. Briqhoute, Halifax
 Travers J. and co. Grinditch mills,
 Cheshire
 Tripp J. and J. Dyer, Bristol

Tweeddale J. Monton green, Lancash.
 Twitchin W. Kingsclere, Hants
 Urry J. Gosport
 Vaughan T. Newport, Monmouthshire
 Walker C. W. F. Exeter
 Waite W. Huddersfield
 Ward J. Beccles
 Waters M. Nicholas lane, Lombard St.
 Warton J. Darlington
 Wells T. Fleet Street
 Wells J. Poland Street, Oxford road
 Welch S. Church Minshall, Cheshire
 White T. jun. and T. D. Lubbrae,
 Great Winchester Street
 Whitehead J. M. Howard, and J.
 Haddock, Cateaton Street
 White J. Stourbridge common, Wor-
 cestershire
 Wilson W. Bridgefield, Lancashire
 Wilcox W. Canterbury
 Wilkins J. Lancaster
 Wood J. Great Yarmouth
 Woodward M. and S. W. Hopduras
 Wharf, Bankside
 Wyche H. New Sarum
 Yandall E. Earl Street, Blackfriars,

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by
 THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for April, 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.57—maximum, 30.38—minimum, 29.10—range, 1.28 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 45°.1—maximum, 60°—minimum, 30°—range, 30°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .40 of an inch, which was on the 5th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 21°, which was on the 19th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 4.2 inches,
 number of changes, 9.

Monthly fall of rain, 3.160 inches—rainy days, 16—foggy, 0—snowy, 6—haily, 4.

Wind.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
	0	5	4	8	1	5	0	1	6	0

Brisk winds, 4—boisterous ones, 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
1	15	0	5	2	6	0

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SOWING the spring corn is at length finished, after the most tedious, fatiguing, and expensive season within memory. Some of the lands which were too long sodden with wet, must remain unsown. Damage by floods, in those parts exposed by situation, has been universal, not only in this country, but upon the continent; and the losses have been to a great amount. The dry easterly winds which have prevailed of late, have been beneficial to the lands, but several accompanying frosts have checked vegetation, and, it is apprehended, have injured the fruit blossom, which is generally very luxuriant. In some of the northern and backward districts, the remaining stock of turnips has come into request, from the backwardness of the spring grasses and scarcity of hay; and the *Swedes* are found of the highest consequence as a substitute for spring herbage—this root getting annually more and more into repute. Potatoe and turnip fallows foul, and their seasons will be unavoidably backward. Both wheat and spring corn look sickly, not having recovered from the extreme wetness of the spring, and variableness of the weather. The slug and grub have made great ravages. The clovers, where the plant is good, have resisted the weather and look well, as also do lucerne and sainfoin. Rape, and winter tares, a light crop. In the most fertile and best tilled countries the reports are more favourable, both in South and North Britain, spring sowing having been finished much earlier, and under more favourable auspices; and the corn and pulse upon the ground looking well, with the exception of wet and inferior soils. Great stocks of hay on hand, and the prospect favourable for the coming crop. The hop-bine strong, and hops a dull and falling market, in consequence of considerable importation. The lambling season more favourable than could have been expected, excepting in the most exposed districts, where the loss of lambs has been heavy and ruinous. Store cattle in great plenty, and high in price; an acknowledged symptom of prosperity. Wool, timber, bark, still on the advance. Store pigs, milch cows, and good horses of every description, fetch very high prices. Corn on the decline,

decline, from the extensive spring importation, which must continue to have an effect on the markets, and still more heavily, should the crops on the ground improve. A steady and permanent solar heat has been our great want in this climate during a number of the past years; and this may be looked for on completion of the current atmospheric cycle, whenever that may happen.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton (shearl.) 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 5s. 8d. to 7s.—Lamb 5s. 8d. to 7s.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 5s. to 6s. 2d.—Fat 4s. 4½d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 88s.—Barley 36s. to 54s.—Oats 20s. to 34s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 14d.—Hay 3l. 15s. to 6l. 8s. per load.—Clover do. 4l. 10s. to 7l.—Straw 2l. 2s. to 3l. 9s.

Coals, in the pool, 33s. 9d. to 44s. 3d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 58th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SIXTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XVI. *To continue, until the 5th of April, 1819, and amend an Act of the 56th year of his present Majesty, for reducing the Duties payable on Horses used for the Purposes therein mentioned.*—May 8.

Cap. XVII. *For charging certain Duties on four-wheeled Carriages, constructed and drawn in the Manner therein described.*—May 8.

Cap. XVIII. *To charge an additional Duty on Corks ready made, imported into Ireland.*—May 8.

Duty to be paid of 3s. 6d. for every pound of ready-made corks imported.

Cap. XIX. *To allow for three years, and until six weeks after the Commencement of the then next Session of Parliament, the Importation into Ports specially appointed by his Majesty, within the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of the Articles therein enumerated, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports.*—May 8.

Cap. XX. *For more effectually discovering the Longitude at Sea, and encouraging Attempts to find a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, and to approach the Northern Pole.*—May 8.

Commissioners may propose three scales of reward to persons making discoveries regarding the longitude.

Commissioners may expend 1000l. a-year in making experiments, &c.—And a like sum in ascertaining the latitude and longitude of places.

Rewards may be allowed to persons making improvements in former inventions.

Persons first finding and sailing through any passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, shall receive a reward of 20,000l.

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Persons first approaching within one degree of the Northern Pole, entitled to a reward of 5,000l.

Commissioners may reward attempts to approach the same.

Commissioners may cause nautical almanacks, &c. to be made and published.

No unauthorized persons to publish the nautical almanack.

Cap. XXI. *To revive and continue, until the 5th of July, 1819, several Laws relating to the Duties on Glass made in Great Britain; and to prohibit the making of Smalts within a certain Distance of any other Glass House, or by the Maker of any other Kind of Glass.*—May 8.

Cap. XXII. *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*—May 8.

Cap. XXIII. *For raising the Sum of three Millions, by the Transfer of certain three Pounds per Centum Annuities into other Annuities, at the Rate of three Pounds ten Shillings per Centum; and for granting Annuities to discharge certain Exchequer Bills.*—May 8.

Subscribers of not less than 2,000l. 3 per cent. consols or reduced annuities, with a payment of 11l. for every 100l. annuities, shall be entitled to annuities at the rate of 3½ per cent.

The payments of 11l. on each 100l. 3 per cents. not to exceed 3,000,000l.

Subscribers having transferred 15l. per cent. to the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt by May 4, shall transfer the remaining 85l. per cent. by Nov. 27, 1818.

Times of payment of the said 11l. per cent.

Persons making transfers of the stock subscribed before certain periods, shall be entitled to 83l. in the annuities of 3½ per cent.

3 N

cent. to commence at the times herein mentioned.

Persons completing their transfer of the 3 per cent. consols by a certain time, entitled to a dividend of 15s. per cent.

Commissioners of the National Debt may, on certain conditions, purchase the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. annuities. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. may be taken for the purchase of life annuities; to be computed by converting the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. into three per cents.

Allowance of 800l. for every million subscribed shall be made to the bank.

Cap. XXIV. *For enabling his Majesty to make further Provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,*

and to settle an Annuity on the Princess of Hesse, in case she shall survive his said Royal Highness.—May 8.

An annuity of 6000l. granted to the Duke of Cambridge, and a like annuity to the duchess, in case she shall survive the duke.

Cap. XXV. *For enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, in case of her surviving his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.*—May 8.

An annuity of 6000l. granted to the Duchess of Cumberland, in case she shall survive the duke.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

POLAND.

THE Emperor Alexander lately delivered the following interesting Speech to the Diet of Poland, assembled at Warsaw:—

Representatives of the Kingdom of Poland.

Your hopes and my wishes are receiving their accomplishment. The people, to represent whom you are summoned hither, enjoy at length a national existence, secured by arrangements which time has matured and sanctioned. The most sincere oblivion of every thing that has passed could alone produce your regeneration. It was resolved upon in my mind, the moment that I could calculate upon the means of effecting it. Proud of the glory of my country, I have endeavoured to procure it a new one. In fact, Russia, after a passed melancholy war, returning, according to the precepts of the Christian religion, good for evil, has paternally held out its arms to you; and, of all the advantages which victory gave it, she preferred one—namely, the honour of raising and restoring a brave and estimable nation. In contributing to this, I obeyed an internal conviction, powerfully supported by events. I have fulfilled a duty which was presented only by this conviction, and which is for that reason dearer to my heart.

The organization which was in force in your country, has allowed the immediate establishment of that which I have given you, by putting into effect the principle of those liberal establishments which were always the object of my care, and whose wholesome influence I hope, with the help of God, to extend to all the countries which Providence has committed to my care. In this manner you have offered me the means of showing to my country what I have long since been preparing for it, and which it will obtain when the basis of so important a work shall have received the necessary consistency. Poles! it is for

you who have lain under the fatal prejudices which have drawn upon you so many evils, to give durability to your regeneration.

It is indissolubly united with the fate of Russia; all your efforts must be employed to give stability to this salutary and protecting union. Your re-establishment is fixed by solemn treaties. It is confirmed by the Act of the Constitution. The inviolability of these foreign engagements, and of their fundamental laws, ensure to Poland in future an honourable rank among the nations of Europe—a valuable possession which it has long sought in vain under the severest trials.

The career of your labours is opened. The minister of the interior will lay before you the state of the administration of the kingdom; you will be made acquainted with the projects of laws which will be the subjects of your deliberations. The object of them is progressive ameliorations. The improvement of the public finances requires knowledge, which only time and a due appreciation of the resources of your government can give. The constitutional form of government will be gradually applied to all parts of the administration; the department of justice will soon be formed; proposals relative to the civil and penal legislation will be laid before you. I will readily believe, that, when you examine them with persevering attention, you will make laws destined to ensure the most valuable blessing—namely, security of persons and property, and freedom of opinion. As I cannot be always among you, I have left you a brother, my confidential friend, who, from our earliest years, has been my inseparable companion. I have confided your army to him, as the depository of my sentiments and my care for you. He has exerted himself to fulfil his task. By his care this army, already so rich in glorious recollections and warlike qualities, has acquired, since he has been

at its head, all the habits of order and regularity which can be obtained only during peace, and prepare the soldier for his true destination. One of your worthiest veterans, as my representative among you, because grey under your standards, and a steady partaker of your adversity and prosperity, he has never ceased to give proofs of his attachment to the country. Experience has fully justified my choice. Notwithstanding my exertions, the evils under which you had to labour are not, perhaps, all repaired. It is, however, in the nature of things: what is good thrives but slowly, and perfection is unattainable by human weakness.

Representatives of the kingdom of Poland!—Elevate yourselves to the height of your destination. You are called upon to give a great example to Europe, whose eyes are fixed upon you.

Show your contemporaries that the liberal institutions, whose ever-sacred principles it is sought to confound with those destructive doctrines which in our days have threatened the social system with a dreadful catastrophe, are no dangerous illusion; but, if they are sincerely carried into effect, and are directed to an object useful to humanity, are perfectly compatible with order; and that they produce in common accord the true welfare of nations. Henceforth it is for you to prove this great and salutary truth: may harmony and concord prevail in your assembly—may dignity, calmness, and moderation characterize your deliberations; guided solely by love to your country, purify your opinions, make them independent of all private or exclusive interests; express them with simplicity and frankness, and avoid the seductiveness which may often accompany fluency in speaking; lastly, may the sense of paternal friendship, which the chosen lawgiver has presented to us all, never forsake you.

In this manner your assembly will obtain the approbation of the country, and the general esteem which such a one will ever enjoy, when the representatives of a free nation do not suffer the exalted character with which they are invested to degenerate.

First officers of the state, senators, representatives, deputies—I have expressed my thoughts to you, I have shown you your duties.

The result of your labours will show me what the country may expect in future from your attachment to it, as well as from your good sentiment towards me, and whether, faithful to my resolutions, I can farther extend what I have already done for you. Let us thank Him who alone has power to enlighten princes, to render nations brethren, and to spread over them blessings of love and of peace—let us

implore Him to bless and prosper your work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Committees of Parliament have recently published the following Statements:—

Amount of the unredeemed National Debts of Great Britain and Ireland, in each Year from the 1st of Feb. 1786, to the 5th of Jan. 1818.

	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND, Funded in Great Britain.
	Unredeemed Debt.	Unredeemed Debt.
	£	£
1786	238,231,248	—
1787	237,568,498	—
1788	236,111,598	—
1789	234,605,248	—
1790	232,046,398	—
1791	231,458,898	—
1792	229,951,798	—
1793	227,989,148	—
1794	232,064,743	—
1795	244,936,323	—
1796	293,558,566	—
1797	346,113,465	—
1798	364,767,880	2,909,596
1799	392,612,323	6,813,066
1800	394,275,752	11,932,881
1801	413,038,977	14,839,521
1802	459,067,551	18,922,343
1803	480,572,476	21,224,585
1804	484,162,622	23,952,329
1805	493,127,726	31,562,901
1806	517,280,561	35,484,052
1807	533,075,543	37,996,659
1808	536,776,026	42,510,699
1809	735,741,052	44,513,611
1810	541,957,854	47,100,034
1811	545,662,698	53,544,568
1812	556,284,819	52,188,292
1813	575,211,392	58,276,751
1814	644,168,169	66,678,317
1815	649,074,635	72,208,695
1816	699,315,516	86,452,005
1817	682,769,314	83,944,904
1818	748,201,991	—

Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, with the Annual Charge, and the Sinking Fund, on the 5th of Jan. 1818.

Public Funded Debt.	Debt Redeemed.
£1,106,759,615	£338,557,624
Sinking Fund.	Total Annual Charge.
£13,847,137	£41,713,576

Unfunded

Unfunded Debt of Great Britain, in the Years, ended 5th of January,

	1804.			1810.			1817.			1818.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Exchequer bills	19,067,600	0	0	39,164,100	0	0	44,650,300	0	0	56,729,400	0	0
Navy debt.....	4,037,307	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,263,175	0	6	1,735,731	3	1	1,614,105	10	3
Ordnance ditto	682,343	17	7	1,015,360	8	3	391,641	3	3	169,893	18	11
	23,787,251	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	48,442,635	8	9	46,777,672	6	4	58,513,399	9	2

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the years ended Jan. 5, 1817, and Jan. 5, 1818.

CUSTOMS.		1817.	1818.
Consolidated.....	£6,306,448	8,373,779	
Annual Duties.....	2,393,201	2,871,505	
War Taxes	1,038,366	—	
Total produce of Customs	9,708,015	11,245,284	
EXCISE.			
Consolidated, including Assessed Taxes, Ireland	20,161,318	18,501,503	
Annual Duties	534,124	258,131	
War Taxes	4,462,074	3,097,312	
Total produce of Excise.....	25,157,516	21,856,946	
Stamps	6,472,166	6,857,687	
Post-office.....	1,498,001	1,395,230	
Assessed Taxes.....	5,783,322	6,127,529	
Property Tax	11,185,584	1,268,458	
Land Taxes	1,127,929	1,163,320	
Miscellaneous	444,600	688,930	
Unappropriated Duties	374,006	1,062,073	
Pensions, &c. Annual Duties	4,016	—	
	26,889,624	18,563,227	
Total net Revenue	61,755,155	51,665,457	
Customs.....	6,336,448	8,373,779	
Excise, including Assessed Taxes, in Ireland	20,161,318	18,501,503	
Stamps	6,472,166	6,857,687	
Post-office	1,498,001	1,395,230	
Assessed Taxes, in Great Britain	5,783,322	6,127,529	
Land Taxes	1,127,929	1,163,320	
Miscellaneous	444,600	688,930	
Unappropriated War Duties.....	374,006	1,062,073	
Total Consolidated Fund	42,167,790	44,170,051	
ANNUAL DUTIES, TO PAY OFF BILLS.			
Customs	2,393,201	2,871,505	
Excise	534,124	258,131	
Pensions, &c.	4,016	—	
Total Annual Duties	2,931,341	3,129,636	
Permanent and Annual Duties	45,099,131	47,299,687	
WAR TAXES.			
Customs.....	1,008,366	—	
Excise	4,462,074	3,097,312	
Property Tax	11,185,584	1,268,458	
Total War Taxes.....	16,656,024	4,365,770	
Total Net Revenue	£61,755,155	51,665,457	

Abstract

Abstract of the Estimates of Army Services for the year 1818.

	Total Numbers, including Officers & Non-commiss. Officers.	Total Charge.
1. Land Forces	90,285	
2. Staff, exclusive of France and India	—	
3. Public Departments	—	
4. Medicines, &c.	—	
5. Volunteer Corps	—	
6. Troops in France	—	
7. Regiments in the East India Company's Territories, exclusive of Recruiting Troops and Companies	19,899	
8. Troops and Companies for Recruiting ditto	362	
9. Royal Military College	—	
10. Army Pay of General Officers	—	
11. Garrisons	—	
12. Full pay of Retired Officers, &c.	—	
13. Half-pay and Military Allowances	—	
14. Foreign Half-pay	—	
15. In-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	—	
16. Out-pensioners of ditto	—	
17. Royal Military Asylum	—	
18. Widow's Pensions	—	
19. Compassionate List, Bounty Warrants, and Pensions for Wounds	—	
20. Reduced Adjutants of Local Militia	—	
21. Superannuation Allowances	—	
22. Exchequer Fees	—	
Total	133,539	7,919,999 13 6
Deduct the Troops in France, and the Regiments for Service in India	42,892	1,480,309 3 2
Remains, exclusive of Corps, &c. intended for Reduction	90,647	6,439,690 10 4
23. Additional Corps ordered home from India	4,299	149,361 16 3
24. Charges for Corps, to be reduced in 1818	4,200	54,600 0 0
Together	99,146	6,643,652 6 7
Deduct the Corps ordered home from India	4,299	149,361 16 3
To be provided for in 1818	98,847	6,494,290 10 4

WEST INDIES.

The subsequent Narrative is part of a paper laid before Parliament, on the atrocious treatment of a slave named Thornton, in the island of Dominica:—

"The moment the poor negro was taken out of the Court, he was directly, by order of Dr. Birmingham, put in chains with the galley-gang, then working close by the court. Thornton continued to be daily worked in chains, with all the other negroes belonging to Everton Hall, who had been brought to town for trial, until the — day of August, 1816, when, as they were all working in chains at the new Court House, they were called away by Mr. Jones, the clerk of the market, and conducted to the market-place, where they all received thirty-nine lashes, inflicted in the most severe manner possible, without informing them for what reason they were so punished. Thornton was the third person so punished, and he happened to have a cloth tied round his middle, which being perceived by Mr. Sutherland, the deputy marshal, who was looking on from a window of the then Court House,

in the market, he ordered it to be taken away, that Thornton might receive his punishment, as he stated, "well inflicted." Mr. Johnstone was in Rosseau at the time of the punishment, but he did not know of it until it was finished; the moment he was informed of it, he addressed a letter to Mr. Anderson, the Preses of the Special Court which had tried Thornton, but received no answer to it; the same day, Mr. Johnstone went to Mr. Hobson to state the circumstances, and, on his way, he met Mr. Sutherland, to whom he complained of the shameful conduct of Dr. Birmingham, in having punished Thornton after he had been acquitted by a jury, and also for having punished the other negroes without bringing them to trial, for which purpose they were brought to town under a military guard: the only reply Mr. Johnstone got from Mr. Sutherland was, that Dr. Birmingham had a perfect right to do so. Mr. Johnstone did not find Mr. Hobson at home that day, but he called upon him the next day: on passing the new Court House, he was accosted by the Everton Hall negroes, then working in chains; Thornton had nothing but his shirt on,

on, and he pulled it up to shew Mr. Johnstone the nature of the punishment he had received, which, in the opinion of Mr. Johnstone, was the most severe he had ever seen; the posteriors were all in a mass of blood, and the marks of the cart-whip were at least two inches broad; indeed, even at this date, 15th October, 1817, fourteen months' date from the punishment, he bears upon him, and will for life, the marks of this cruel and unexampled punishment. All the other negroes, seven in number, namely, Pompey, Billy, Simon, Jack, Anthony, Boatswain, and Clapham, were also in a most shocking state, and were, with Thornton, compelled to work in chains, without being allowed to recover from the effects of the punishment."

The following cases are also from the same island:—

1st.—A boy, about fifteen years of age; a large iron chain round his neck, fastened with a padlock, and weighing 22lbs.

2d.—Two girls of twelve years of age, much marked by the effects of the cart-whip; fastened together with iron chains round their necks, padlocked, weighing 18lbs.

3d.—A full grown man, after a severe flogging with the cart-whip; loaded with iron collar and chains, weighing 20lbs.

4th.—An old man, apparently sixty years of age, after having been severely beaten by his master, was placed in the stocks, with an iron collar round his neck, and chains, weighing 20lbs.

5th.—A boy, about twelve years of age, loaded with an iron collar, chains, and log of wood, weighing 26lbs.

KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

The following Proclamation merits preservation in our pages, as containing sentiments worthy of every government which asserts superior claims to the respect of the people:—

Proclamation of the King to the Haytians.

Haytians!—Next to personal, civil and political liberty are the first of blessings to man in a state of society.

Behold this day of deathless memory, on which we were first assured of the possession of these inestimable blessings by the proclamation of the independence of our country. May the glorious recollection of this memorable epoch ever glow in our bosoms, and animate our actions, and those of our latest posterity. To form an adequate estimate of the advantages we at present enjoy, let us retrace in imagination those periods of horror, when, plunged in the depths of misery, of ignorance, and of degradation, we groaned without relief, without support, and without protection. Robbed of every right, civil, natural, and political, we were destitute of every thing—without country—without asylum—or possessions. Bent beneath the

yoke of tyrants whom we detested, we held no rank in the scale of men, but were, in effect, civilly and politically dead to the world.

By the inscrutable decree and resistless aid of an overruling Providence, however, our courage, our perseverance, and our valour, succeeded in purchasing for us a country, civil and political rights, an asylum, and possessions. All these invaluable blessings, which we cannot appreciate too highly, or cherish too tenderly, we doubtless owe to the infinite goodness of the supreme Arbiter of the universe: they are the happy results of that immortal independence which his favouring arm enabled us to achieve. Too long had we been deprived of these blessings—too dear have been the sacrifices which they cost not to instruct us in the value of preserving them!

Haytians alone can justly appreciate their importance: for where is the nation besides that has experienced equal persecutions—equal tortures—equal calamities, previous to emancipating themselves? Let us then enjoy liberty and independence: but let us always enjoy them with wisdom and moderation.

It is gratifying to our paternal heart to behold the pitch of prosperity to which our people have attained. Plenty prevails,—we feel all its effects. Want is a phantom with whom we are unacquainted. It is this unexampled prosperity, we well know, which fills with dismay the hearts of our foes, who are unceasingly occupied in fabricating the grossest falsehoods against us. Their design cannot be misunderstood—their aim mistaken: their only object is, to prevent the acknowledgment of our independence—to damp the ardour of our friends in foreign lands—and to add to the number of our foes.

We will continue to oppose their calumnies, by the conduct we have hitherto pursued: we will meet them with dignified silence, and profound contempt. The honest and peaceable merchants who are established in our dominions, or visit our ports, can attest this truth, and say whether there exists a nation more peaceable than the Haytian, or more disposed to live upon terms of harmony and good understanding with its friends.

Haytians!—Let us continue to improve the state of society—to watch over the laws—to promote agriculture and commerce—and to correct and remedy those abuses which check their prosperity: in fine, let us continue to purify our morals by religion—by morality—and by the cultivation of public and private virtue.

Through our care two more national schools have been established: those of Gonaïves and St. Mare; and learning only awaits the arrival of other foreign professors, to extend her cheering radiance over the

the whole of our population, and dispel the last mists of ignorance and of prejudice which yet hover our happy land, and retard the progress of her improvement.

Parents! who have sent your children to drink at the fountains of instruction, and imbibe the precepts of wisdom at the national schools—you have seconded the fondest wishes of our hearts, and already feel the happy results of your conduct: continue then to send your children to the public schools—where, along with the first rudiments of knowledge, they will receive the principles of religion, of virtue, and of morality.

Decorum, the source of domestic peace, a basis of national prosperity, has come in aid of the splendour and stability of our kingdom.

Haytians, banished from society, and rewarded with the most brutal treatment in return for their toil, were formerly disqualified from holding property—an advantage this, however, which, at the present day, they enjoy to the fullest extent, and each is enabled to exclaim, in the manly pride of honest independence, "This land which I cultivate is my own—by my industry I fertilize it—and live in the pleasing hope of transmitting it, along with the noble inheritance of liberty, purchased by my sword, to my posterity. A noble reward flows from these good actions, inspired by the enthusiastic love of my country.—For I at length enjoy the dignity of my being—and feel that I am a man."

Consider, that if we have been able to despatch the multitude of foreign vessels which have entered our ports during the past year, how much, by the augmentation of cultivation, you may hope to encrease your revenues, and promote commerce. Agriculturists,—fearlessly pursue your useful labours—the army is at hand, and watches but for your security.

Haytians!—Let this fifteenth anniversary of our immortal independence be signalized by fresh exertions for the public good. Let brotherly affection ever unite us in the bonds of the sweetest amity: and let our unvarying attention be ever directed to what is great and good. Men who have purchased with their blood the independence of their country; who have shaken off the load of unjust prejudice which weighed them down; who have conciliated the esteem, the friendship, and the good opinion of foreign nations; in a word, men who have so many and such important affairs to demand their attention, cannot, and ought not, to think of any thing but the glory and prosperity of their country.

Our rights are well founded, just and legitimate—let us yet strengthen them with the additional supports of justice, equity, and humanity.

Reason will prevail—her triumph can-

not fail ultimately to be complete: we will secure peace at home and abroad: and, by the wisdom of our proceedings, and integrity of our conduct, we shall see the lovely and immortal pillar of our independence reared upon the tombs of our heroes, and cemented with blood drawn from our own veins, bidding proud defiance to the corrosions of time, and improving daily in beauty and durability.

Vive la Liberté. Vive L'Independence!

Given at our royal palace, at Sans Souci, this first day of January, 1818, in the fifteenth year of independence, and seventh of our reign.

By the King.

HENRY.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Official bulletins have been published of victories gained by the army of the Venezuelan Republic under Bolivar, over the Spanish troops under Morillo. Having, in January, concentrated his forces, Bolivar advanced on Calabozo, where Morillo had established his head quarters. On the 12th of February, the Venezuelan army invested the town and forts; but Morillo, not choosing to be cooped up in the place without hazarding a battle, endeavoured to turn the left flank of the patriots. This manœuvre was prevented by a rapid simultaneous movement of Bolivar's cavalry, which cut his right wing to pieces; and, his whole force being put to the route, Morillo was obliged to betake himself to a shameful flight, almost alone, after having narrowly escaped death or capture, from two of the patriot lancers, who killed two of his hussars by his side. Bolivar asserts, that his own loss in this action did not exceed twenty, killed and wounded, whilst, of three Spanish regiments, consisting of 2000 men, all the grenadiers and chasseurs were left on the field, and only eighty hussars and half the fusileers effected their escape.

Morillo having now shut himself up in Calabozo, the patriot army began to take up the most advantageous positions round for blockading him, and cutting off his supplies; but, on the 14th of February, he was compelled to abandon the town, and retreat upon Sombrero. He was closely pursued by Bolivar, who defeated him in two actions on the 15th and 16th; and, on the 17th of February, the date of the last of these bulletins, he was proceeding with the remains of his army towards Camatagna. The loss of the Spaniards, in their retreat from Calabozo, is stated at 800, killed, wounded, and prisoners. Bolivar states his own loss at only eighty, killed and wounded.

INCIDENTS

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

APRIL 27.—This day, in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. C. Wynn, T. Ferguson was ordered to be committed to Newgate for a corrupt attempt to interfere with the freedom of election.

May 5.—Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons that, as a former House of Commons had not thought proper to visit with its censure or punishment a noble lord, who had been a wholesale dealer in that species of traffic, for which Thomas Ferguson had been punished,—the said Ferguson should be discharged from Newgate forthwith. The motion was negatived.

7.—Intelligence arrived that the King of Prussia had returned an angry answer to the town of Coblenz, and the communes belonging to that district,—which had petitioned his Majesty for the immediate organization of a *representative* system of government. The king reminds them, that the promise which he made was *voluntary*; and that the mode and time of its performance should be equally so.

8.—Seven prisoners pleaded guilty, at the Old Bailey, to the minor offence of having forged notes in their possession; and have, in consequence, been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

12.—Intelligence received of the death of Petion, one of the chiefs of St. Domingo.

13.—The number of persons prosecuted for forging, uttering, or having in their possession, forged notes of the Bank of England,—as certified by their solicitor,—from the 1st of January, of the present year, to the 10th of April last, amounts to 129.

14.—The sessions ended at the Old Bailey,—when sixteen prisoners received sentence of death: five were ordered to be transported for life; and many others for fourteen and seven years. The whole number upon whom sentence was passed was 125.

16.—Joseph Merceron, esq. a magistrate,—who had been for many years treasurer of the poor of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green,—was convicted, in the Court of King's Bench, of appropriating to his own purposes the sum of 925*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* belonging to the parish.

18.—Joseph Merceron, esq. was again found guilty, in the King's Bench, of a misdemeanor, in procuring certain public-houses in St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, from corrupt and illegal motives, to be licenced.

19.—Sir Robert Heron, in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the *Septennial Act*,—which

was negatived; the numbers being for the motion 41, against it 117. Those members who opposed the measure did not condescend to make one solitary observation upon it.

20.—A verdict, in the Court of Exchequer, was obtained against — Palmer, for penalties to the amount of 840*l.* for having in his possession a quantity of sloe leaves and white-thorn leaves, fabricated in imitation of tea; whereby he forfeited 10*l.* for every pound weight of such article. Verdicts were the same day obtained, for the same offences, against nine other persons, to a considerable amount.

23.—The eleventh anniversary of the Friends of the Purity of Election, was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand; Sir Francis Burdett in the chair; accompanied by Lord Cochrane, Mr. Madocks, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, &c. &c.

27.—Intelligence received from Port au Prince, that General Boyer has been elected successor to Petion, in the presidency of that Republic. General Boyer denominates himself president of Hayti, and has issued a proclamation accordingly.

In consequence of the quantity of rain that fell on Friday night, the 8th instant, the stream of water called the Fleet overflowed near Battle-Bridge, and made its way into the lower apartments of every house, from the Northumberland-Arms Tea-Gardens, to the Small-Pox Hospital at Somers'-Town.

The lower parts of Kennington had also the appearance of an extensive lake: the flood was so extremely rapid as far as Kennington Oval, as to sweep away every thing that interrupted its progress. Mr. Tinkler, landlord of the White Horse, Brixton Causeway, and another man were drowned.

On Tuesday the bodies of two respectable looking men were found floating in the New River, supposed to have been drowned in the flood, one a Mr. Joseph Hickman, and the other a Mr. Butcher.

Mr. Flaxman's monument to Lord Nelson, erected at the national expense, in St. Paul's cathedral, is now opened to public inspection.

A dreadful affair occurred in the King's Road, Chelsea, by a single-horse chaise, in which were a gentleman and two ladies, coming in contact with the furiously driven carriage of Lord Spencer Churchill, by which the gentleman and ladies were thrown out with great violence, and one of the ladies so much hurt, that she died in about two hours after the accident.

The

The gentleman had his leg broken, and the other lady received a violent contusion.

MARRIED.

At St. Pancras, C. G. Wakefield, esq. to Miss Mourgue.

At St. Catharine Cree Church, Leadenhall-street, Mr. W. Hunter, to Miss Kemp.

At St. James's, Westminster, Mr. E. Smith, to Miss Barnard.

At Croydon, Mr. H. Cutbush, to Miss Swain.

At Tottenham, George Farr, esq. to Miss Goodall.

At Kensington, W. à Becket, esq. to Mrs. Shaw.

Capt. James Johnstone, to Miss Harrison, of Wellclose-square.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. W. Dallas, esq. only son of Mr. Justice Dallas, to Mrs. Davidson.

W. V. Hellyer, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Boys.

At Godalming, Mr. Tickner, to Miss E. Boker.—Mr. Booker, to Miss R. Boker.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Sir Osborne Page Turner, bart. to Miss Bayfield.

At Mary-le-bone New Church, James Cowan, esq. to Miss Yaldwyn.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. R. Smith, esq. to Miss Maberly.

At Clapham, Capt. W. Wharton, to Miss Turner.

At Limsfield, Surrey, the Rev. Robert Trilton, to Miss Briscoe.

At the New Church, Mary-le-bone, the Hon. Henry Pierrepont, brother to Earl Manvers, to Lady Sophia Cecil, sister to the Marquis of Exeter.

The Hon. Col. Seymour, to Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley.

At St. Botolph, Aldgate, Mr. Plumbe, to Miss Payne.

At Cheam, Surrey, John Sabb, esq. to Miss Speck.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. Hogge, esq. to Miss Ainslie.

Mr. E. Ramsden, to Miss Bryant, of Walworth.

At Camberwell, Mr. G. Walker, to Miss Ruston.

At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, T. B. Summerfield, esq. to Miss Terry.

James Hance, jun. of Brompton, to Mrs. Cabot, of Boston, Massachusetts.

At Florence, W. J. H. B. Folkes, esq. only son of Sir M. P. Folkes, bart. to Miss Brown.

At Kensington, Gerard de Visene, esq. to Miss Torriano.

At Morden, A. R. C. Dallas, esq. to Mrs. Edge.

At St. Pancras, E. B. de Vinches, esq. of Paris, to Miss Gualtier.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the

Hon. Granville Levison Proby, M.P. to Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Howard.

John George Crickitt, esq. to Miss Cooke, of Woodbridge-house.

At Camberwell, H. H. Monro, esq. to Mrs. C. M. Manson.

The Rev. Dr. Henderson, from St. Petersburg, to Miss Kennion.

At Islington, John Blakeway, of Lavender Hill, to Miss Thomas.

At St. Michael's, Mr. G. Macirone, to Miss Perriman, of Cornhill.

Mr. Isaac Vale, of Sun-street, to Miss Vernon.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, T. H. Aveline, esq. to Mrs. Savage, of Stroud.

At the New Church, St. Mary-le-bone, W. Jeffs, esq. to Miss Stokes.

At New Windsor, W. Corell, esq. to Miss Healy.

At Christchurch, Surrey, Mr. John Whitehead, to Miss Green.

At Kensington, Capt. W. Chatfield, to Miss Duncombe.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. A. Jackson, to Miss Kinnerly.

At St. George's Church, H. B. Seymour, esq. third son of the late Lord Hugh Seymour, to Miss E. M. Palk, daughter of the late Sir L. Palk, bart.

At St. Mary, Lambeth, Mr. W. Baker, to Miss Horwood.

DIED.

At Lambeth, Mrs. Thorpe, wife of Dr. Robert Thorpe, late chief justice of Sierra Leone. She was an exemplary woman in every relation of life,—as affectionate wife, tender mother, and valuable friend.

In Berkeley-square, the Rev. W. Corne.

At Richmond, Surrey, 66, E. Cumming, esq.—45, Mrs. Paynter.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. Walpole, sister of the late Lord Huntingfield.

In South Audley-street, J. Conyers, esq.

At Battersea, 16, Miss Kingsford.

At Brompton, 19, Miss Shotwater.—80, Mrs. Nichols.

At Clapham Rise, 70, S. Kemp, esq.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, 32, Mrs. Robinson.

In Cumberland-place, the Hon. John Douglas, grandfather to the Marquis of Abercorn.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, 71, John Crawford, esq.

Mr. Bullock, proprietor of the Mona Marble-works, in Oxford-street.

In the Minories, 96, Mrs. Tobias.

At Peckham-rye, 53, John Wright, esq.

At Vanxhall, Mrs. Le Mercier.

At Chertsey, Mr. J. Elcock.

At Newfoundland, Vice-Admiral Francis Pickmore, governor and commander-in-chief of that island.

At Walworth, *T. Fish, esq.*
 In South-street, Finsbury-square, *A. M. Barlow, esq.*
 In Crutched-friars, 60, *G. Eade, esq.*
 At the Admiralty, 53, *Rear-Admiral Sir George Hope*, major-general of marines, and late one of the lords of the Admiralty.
 In Surrey-square, *Richard Miles, esq.*
 In Pall Mall, *Harriet Angelina*, daughter of *Sir T. D. Acland*.
 At Guy's Hospital, 21, *Mr. G. Staveley*, of Bideford.
 In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, *S. R. Gaussen, esq.* of Brookman's Park.
 At Isleworth, 55, *D. Birkett, esq.*
 At Islington, 75, *H. Clarke, LL.D.* a farther account of whom will be given in our next.
 At Walton-on-Thames, 60, *Mrs. Escott*.
 Aged 76, *Lieut.-Gen. David Smith*.
 At Windsor, 76, the *Rev. C. Morice, M.A.* for thirty-two years private chaplain to their Majesties and the Duke of York.
 At Palmers-green, Middlesex, 67, *Mr. W. Wood*.
 At Harrow, 37, *Wm. Hamilton, esq.*
 At Brompton, 21, *F. Page Turner, esq.* youngest brother of *Sir O. P. Turner, bart.*
 At Peckham, 71, *Mr. Jacob Hagen*.
 At Hampton-court Green, 90, *Mrs. M. Anderson*.
 In Southampton-row, *Mrs. R. Newberry*.
 At the house of *Mr. Lepard*, Strand, *Miss Cowper*.
 At Millfield, in Surrey, 79, *Lady Bayly*, relict of *Sir Nicholas B. bart.*
John Barker Church, esq. (See *Biographiana*.)
 At Putney, 54, *J. P. Kensington, esq.*
 In Surrey-place, Kent-road, 84, *John Madgshon, esq.*
 The *Hon. Mrs. Grenfel*, lady of *Pascoe Grenfel, esq. M.P.* and sister of *Viscount Doneraile*.
 In Curzon-street, May-fair, *T. D. Lamb, esq.*
 In Hans-place, Sloane-street, 69, *James Keith, esq.*
 In Lower Grosvenor-street, 80, *John Baker, esq.*
Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late *Robt. W. esq.* of Woodhouse, Essex.
 At Eden-farm, 60, *Elinor*, widow of the late *Lord Auckland*.
 At Muswell-hill, *Mr. G. Price*.
 At Camden Town, 41, *Capt. S. M. Scars*.
 In Salisbury-street, *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Albert Gledstones*.
 At Hackney, 35, *Mr. J. S. Yarrow*.
 In Tribity-square, *Miss Isabella Sinclair*.
 In Oxford-street, *Mrs. Percival*.
 At Knightsbridge, 20, *Miss Marsh*.
 In Beaumont-street, *Mrs. Chapman*.
 In Piccadilly, 82, *Mrs. Ordway*.
 Aged 69, the *Rev. S. Savery*, chaplain to *St. Thomas's Hospital*.

At Drayton Green, *Mr. S. Shore*.
 Aged 46, *Sarah*, eldest daughter of the late *Rev. Dr. Jackson*.
 At Nagpore, 30, *George Sotheby, esq.* eminently distinguished for his abilities and knowledge of the oriental languages.
 In Gloucester-place, *J. McCamon, esq.*
 In St. James's Park, *Mrs. Bernard*.
 At Upper Tooting, 75, *Jos. Broster, esq.*
 At Stockwell, *Mrs. Folgam*.
 In Suffolk-street, *G. Cruickshank, esq.*
 In New Boswell-court, *Mrs. Owen*.
 At Ham Common, *Hannah*, the eldest daughter of *Sir John Sinclair, bart.*
 In Drury-lane, *Mrs. Newsom*.
 At Brentwood, *Mr. S. Bailey*.
 At Winkworth-place, City-road, 77, *Jas. Cooke, esq.*
 In Nelson-square, *Mrs. Brookshoof*.
 In Portman street, *Dr. Wm. Ord*.
 In High street, St. Mary-le-bone, *Mr. Edw. Porteous*, much respected.
 In Wimpole street, 80, *Sir S. Cotterell*.
 In Upper George-street, Seymour-place, 70, *E. J. Clopton, esq.*
 Aged 80, *Miss Violant Cardozo*, sister to *A. Cardozo, esq.* of Gibraltar.
 Of a rapid decline, aged 31, *Mr. David Lee Steel*, eldest son of the late *David Steel, esq.* barrister-at-law. This unfortunate gentleman was gifted with a surprising memory and capacity. Deeply imbued with the spirit of attic literature, and a critic in the learned languages, he was an elegant and profound scholar; but, an infant in the selfish commerce of the world, was usually duped by the designing and the base. Driven from home by a dispute concerning his patrimonial rights, he honourably made his talents the means of subsistence; but the legal vexations he encountered in maintaining those rights, and the injurious ardour of a secluded life of study, gradually obscured his mental perceptions, and produced the disorder which, defying all means of cure, soon terminated his guileless but melancholy existence. Of *Mr. Steel's* lighter compositions, many have appeared; but his unaffected modesty invariably withheld the name of their author. During the latter years of his life, his talents were employed in the classical office of *Mr. Valpy*.
 In Cheapside, *Mr. W. Bennett*.
 In Bishopsgate-street, 72, *Mrs. Wood*.
 In Basing-lane, *Mr. John Bedder*.
 At Everard's Place, *Mr. John Cox*.
 At Lambeth, 13, *Miss Rowbotham*.
 At Paddington, 78, *Mr. R. Gardner*.
 At Walworth, 53, *Mr. Gavin Glennie*.
 In Oxford-street, 68, *Mr. Robert Bradberry*.
 In Villiers-street, in consequence of the fright occasioned by the fire in the Strand, *Mrs. Jackson*.
 At Farnham, *Mr. W. Deadman*.
Dr. Pollock, R.N. in his Majesty's ship *Dromedary*, at Greenwich.

At Womersley, in Surrey, the seat of Lord Grantley, *Gen. the Hon. Chapple Norton*. He was brother to Lord Grantley and the Hon. Baron Norton.

At Guildford, *T. Philpot, esq.*

At Camberwell, 28, *Mr. W. Goulty*.

At Penzance, 66, *Emily, Countess of Bellamont*, daughter of James, Duke of Leinster.

At the Hague, the *Hon. George Rynhart de Deede Ginkel*, brother of the Earl of Athlone.

Capt. Dobree, who lost his life on the 9th inst. in the humane attempt to rescue from destruction the crew of a wreck off the coast of Guernsey: he formerly commanded his Majesty's ship *Zenobia*. He also accompanied Bonaparte to the Island of St. Helena, was considered a zealous and excellent officer, and was universally esteemed.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. C. D. BRESSETON, to the rectory of St. Edmond the King, in Norwich.

Rev. LEVETT THORNTON, to the livings of Colwick and West Bridgeford, near Nottingham.

Rev. G. BONSON, to the living of East Barkwith, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. FAYSER, M.A. to the prebend of Heredum Momey, Cornwall.

Rev. T. TALBOT, M.A. to the rectory of Troston, Suffolk.

Rev. D. HOSTE, to the rectory of Hopton, Suffolk.

Rev. H. H. PHILLIPS, M.A. to the rectory of Folkton, near Scarborough.

Rev. F. IREMONGER, to be one of the prebendaries of Winchester.

Rev. JOHN PRESCOTT, to the vicarage of North Somercote.

Rev. W. WILKINS, to the perpetual curacy of Sneister.

Rev. W. BRADLEY, B.A. to the vicarage of Triston, with Snape annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. C. CROOK, M.A. rector of Bath, one of the chaplains to the Prince Regent.

Rev. W. SNOWDEN, to the living of Horbury.

Rev. T. RUDGE, B.D. chancellor of the diocese of Hereford.

The Hon. and Rev. AUGUSTUS EDWARD HOBART, to the rectory of Bennington.

Rev. G. W. GRAN, to the vicarage of Tytherington, in the county of Gloucester.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently deceased, at Home and Abroad.

JOHN BARKER CHURCH, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was the grandson of the late Captain Barker, many years one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-House. Mr. Church, being designed for trade, was, after he had finished his education, bred a wholesale grocer; and, soon after he was of age, was admitted as a partner into one of the first houses in that line, in London. This, added to his expectations from Captain Barker, as he was his only male heir, made his prospects of fortune in life to be great; nor, in the end, was he disappointed, although not in the way looked for. At that time a club existed of young grocers and sugar-bakers, at a well-known coffee-house in Fleet-street, where they played very high. Here Mr. Church, who was a member, lost, one night, a very considerable sum, for which he incautiously gave a draft on the house. This imprudent act instantly struck him as fatal to his prospects in life, and he immediately disappeared. For some time it was unknown what was become of him: after a space of time had elapsed, a friend of the family saw him at a port in France; and, to compel him to return, a friendly commission of bankruptcy was taken out against him, but without effect. It appears he had resolved, rather than return to his native country, to embark for America, where he entered into the service of the United States, then struggling for her liberty with the force

of Great Britain. Here he was very successful, and in 1780 was found by the French general, the Marquis de Chatreling, married to a daughter of General Schuyler, whose name was well known during the American war. Mr. Church, on his arrival in America, had assumed the name of Carter. Being known to be (in the language of the Americans,) a good Whig, he was patronized by General Schuyler, and soon after married his daughter. On the arrival of the French troops, he got a principal share in the contract with Colonel Wandsworth, for supplying them with provisions, and in which he made a very considerable fortune.

On the conclusion of the war, he assumed his real name, and returned to Europe, having first remitted money sufficient to pay all he owed in England, with full interest. He was now restored to his friends and family, and, not long after, his grandfather died, leaving him a very large addition to his fortune. Mr. Church now stepped into public life, and, having purchased the property of the borough of Wendover, was, at the general election in 1779, elected one of the members of that borough. Being a Whig in principle, he acted speedily with that body, and was particularly anxious to acquire the good graces of the Prince of Wales. Whether Mr. Church found the circle to which he was now introduced too

expensive for his fortune, or that he grew tired of that style of life, in a few years he sold Wendover, and again embarked for America; which, after a considerable time of residence, he again quitted, and ended his days in his native land.

GEORGE DEMPSTER, ESQ. OF DUNICHEN,
FORSARSHIRE, NORTH BRITAIN.

"Omnibus qui patriam conservaverint, adjuxerint, auxerint, certus est in cælo et definitus locus ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruuntur."

The Scottish nation has lately evinced a love of liberty, worthy of a people, who, to morals of the strictest kind, superadd a taste for learning and science, unexampled, perhaps, in any other country in Europe. The union with England has, undoubtedly, improved, and that too in no common degree, the condition of the inhabitants: whence, perhaps, has sprung the recent spirit of independence. The slavish notions attached to clanship have been long dispelled; the servitude of the feudal system is held in just abhorrence; and the proud and ignorant *laird*, except among the *scallags*, of the western isles, can no longer play the petty tyrant with impunity.

Mr. George Dempster, the subject of the present memoir, was born exactly ten years before the battle of Culloden, and, consequently, at a period when a barbarous vassalage universally prevailed; and all who were not chiefs, appear to have been little better than mere retainers. Descended from forefathers, who had obtained no inconsiderable wealth by trade; while a young man, fortunately for him, he was educated at a grammar-school, with the children of the neighbouring peasants and shop-keepers. Being neither the son of a lord nor of a laird, he experienced no degree of deference or submission; and thus remained unspoiled by servile submission, and unseduced by flattery.

At a proper age, he was sent to the University of St. Andrew's, whence he removed to that of Edinburgh; and, as the law was destined to be his future profession and occupation in life, he manfully applied himself to the study of it. In due time, he was admitted an advocate, and, after putting on his wig and gown, pleaded causes, in the usual manner, before the lords of session. But he soon resigned his forensic labours; for he was destined, at an early period of life, to act as a legislator, and he was ambitious to become a statesman! Accordingly, after distinguishing himself on a variety of occasions at the bar, in 1792, he was elected member of parliament for the boroughs of Dundee, Forfar, Perth, &c. He did not obtain this distinction, however, without a severe struggle, superadded to an expense, that

even in England would appear enormous. It was, however, accompanied with this advantage, that it ensured his return to many succeeding parliaments, and precluded all opposition, whatsoever, during a period of nearly thirty years.

It has already been hinted that Mr. Dempster was not of "the privileged class;" and, as all of this description affected, or rather arrogated to themselves, the state and style of petty sovereigns, it might be said, in the language of the present day, that he was scarcely considered as one of the *legimates*. It was, perhaps, this consideration that operated, and that, too, in no small degree, to render him both in principle and practice, in express contrast to nearly all the *nobility* and *gentry* among his countrymen of that day. He accordingly commenced his political career as a Whig and a patriot, and in both of these capacities supported such parliamentary measures as were calculated to render the empire in general, and his native country in particular, both more fair and more prosperous. In express conformity to these ideas, he sided, and spoke, and voted, with the Rockingham party, whose professed object was to support the principles and maxims of the revolution of 1688; in consequence of which, William III. was invited to ascend the throne of the three kingdoms; while the Stuart family were justly excluded, for ever, from the crown of these realms.

At the commencement of the American contest, he was actuated by similar notions; and he accordingly opposed that unjust, fatal, and unconstitutional war. He clearly perceived that its sole object was to subject our unrepresented colonies to the power and controul of the parliament of that day, which then began to be considered, by some daring spirits, as venal and corrupt.

On the termination of hostilities, inevitable ruin seemed to await the nation; for our trade was crippled, and our manufactures depressed, while an immense debt was engendered, which even at that remote period threatened the state with dismay and destruction. To counteract this, Mr. Dempster recommended a variety of measures, in a speech fraught with the sagest reflections: viz.—

1. To discontinue an improvident expenditure of the public money.
2. To encourage commerce and manufactures.
3. To reduce our naval, military, and civil establishments.
4. To foster and cultivate the British fisheries, as a certain source of wealth on one hand, and the best possible nursery for our seamen on the other.
5. To revise our revenue laws.
6. To meliorate the existing system of fiscal regulations.

7. To

7. To adopt a commercial code, less burdensome to our trade.

And 8. To appropriate the sum of one million of pounds sterling *per annum*, for the reduction of the national debt.

Many of these positions apply with equal, if not greater, force at the present moment, than at the time they were originally insisted on by this able, intelligent, and patriotic senator. In one essential point, he, indeed, succeeded: this was, the establishment of a fishery on the north-west coast of his native country, which, for a time, gave employment to many thousands, reared a bold and active race for our navy, and abundantly supplied both the home and the foreign markets.

On the discussion of Mr. Fox's famous East-India Bill, Mr. Dempster boldly insisted on the abolition of the East-India Company's charter; and, on that occasion, after lamenting the crimes committed in our Asiatic possessions, expressed a most fervent wish that every European might be driven out of India! On this occasion he united with the "English Whigs" against Mr. Pitt; but, as they had lost the confidence of the people by acting in express opposition to the principles of their predecessors, and fully proved, by their "coalition," that it was power, rather than a love of liberty, by which they were influenced, that youthful statesman was enabled to triumph over leaders, grown hoary in debate.

On the Regency Bill, the member for Dumfries took a very active part, and found no fewer than 178 members of the House of Commons to advocate his opinions, relative to the claims of the Prince of Wales.

On retiring from parliament, the subject of this memoir did not consign the latter part of his life to indolence and repose; on the contrary, having now more time than ever, he both countenanced and embarked in every rational scheme for benefiting his native country. In addition to his marked attention to the fisheries, he was anxious to introduce an improved state of agriculture, particularly in the Highlands. We also find him lamenting the degraded state of Scotland, in respect to its elective franchises, a subject which, at this present moment, occupies the attention of a large and enlightened portion of his countrymen.

In order to encourage manufactures, we find him, in conjunction with his brother,* purchasing an estate in the county of Caithness, for the express purpose of employing the people at home, and thus preventing emigration to America. The intervention of the late disastrous war proved ruinous to his project, and,

* Captain John Dempster, who formerly commanded an Indiaman.

at the same time, detracted considerably from his fortune; but, by means of a sage economy and prudent conduct, he recovered speedily from the shock.

Residing sometimes at St. Andrew's, and sometimes at Dunnichen-house, we find Mr. Dempster, in the winter, cultivating the society of men of letters, and, during the rest of the year, busily employed in draining mosses, discovering and employing marl, erecting villages, and rendering all around him both happier and better. Even at an advanced age, he seems to have been inspired with all the vigour, ardour, and activity, of youth; he appeared to live, indeed, not for himself alone, but for the express benefit of his fellow-creatures; from whom he was at length snatched away, early in the present year, at the advanced age of eighty-three.

The name of George Dempster will be long venerated by all good men, and it is to be hoped that his countrymen, to whose interests he was devoted, will erect a monument to his memory, worthy of his merits and their gratitude.

HUMPHRY REPTON, ESQ.

Perhaps it would be difficult to point out any country, where the progress in the different branches of the fine arts has been, at any period, equal to our own during the last fifty years. Amongst these, *Ornamental Gardening*, if at all heretofore a study, assuredly a stiff and graceless one, has risen from its cradle, been dandled by the Graces, and is now become one of the most tasteful elegancies of refinement; and is daily adding innumerable and various pleasures to the crude fashionings and bold outlines of nature. The gentleman who is the subject of this sketch, has contributed a large share of assistance towards the perfection of this delightful art, and the adorning of his native land.

HUMPHRY REPTON was born in the year 1752, in the county of Norfolk, on an estate of the late Mr. Windham, and bred to the humble business of a stocking-manufacturer. His sister and daughters kept for many years a hosiers' shop at Hare-street. Mr. Repton, had, however, the good fortune, in his outset in life, to attract the notice, and obtain the patronage, of Mr. Windham, whom he accompanied as his secretary when that gentleman was engaged in the public service in Ireland. On his return from that country, about thirty years ago, he adopted the profession of a *landscape gardener*, as he expresses in one of his publications, "under the first patronage in the country." At that time, the celebrated Brown had been dead some years. Mr. Repton hesitated not to declare himself his successor, and defended his principles against the attacks made on them by Mr. Price and

and Mr. Knight. After some years of experience, however, as the writings of these gentlemen began to effect a change in the public taste, Mr. Repton, with great good sense and discrimination, gradually conformed to it, for the best of all possible reasons—because, as the principles upon which landscape gardening ought to be founded, became better known, it was perceived, that the object of the artist should be to follow, not to force, nature in the various forms under which she is presented to us. With these impressions, he published his “*Observations on the Changes of Taste in Landscape Gardening and Architecture*,” in 1806; and has subsequently explained himself more fully in “*Fragments of Landscape Gardening and Architecture*, 4to.” which appeared in 1817.

He was unquestionably an artist of elegant and good taste; but, perhaps, rather more calculated to follow than to lead, and more attached to the beautiful and the pretty than to the great and the sublime: he was evidently most at home in Gothic architecture, which, indeed, in temples of ample dimensions, excites that elevated feeling; but we cannot applaud the taste for the Gothic when displayed in smaller buildings, unless under peculiar circumstances: such, perhaps, as insulated cottages covered with thatch, and where no contrast with other buildings is presented to the view.

Mr. Repton has published a variety of different articles, and at very different periods of his life. We believe that the first time that he appeared as an author was as long ago as 1781, in “the Hundred of North Erpingham, in the History of Norfolk, with preface, &c. 8vo.” “*Variety, a Collection of Essays*, 12mo.” appeared in 1788. “*The Bee, or a Critique on the*

Exhibition of Paintings at Somerset House, 8vo. 1788.” “*The Bee, a Critique on the Shakspeare Gallery*, 8vo. 1789.” “*Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening*, 4to. 1794.” “*A Letter to Uvedale Price, esq. on the same subject*, 8vo. 1704.” “*Observations on Landscape Gardening*, 4to. 1803.” “*Observations on the Changes on Landscape Gardening*,” as before mentioned. “*Old Whims*, being a republication of some papers in variety, with a Comedy, and other Poems added, in two vols. 1804.” “*On the Introduction of Indian Architecture and Gardening*, vol. 1, 1808.”—Several of these were embellished with plates from the pencil of the author, who also furnished, for twenty years, the vignettes to the *Polite Repository*. To these fruits of his taste and industry must be added, not less than three hundred manuscript collections on various subjects, accompanied by drawings, to explain the improvements suggested by him at different places, with numerous letters on the art of landscape gardening to different persons.

He was a frequent contributor, although anonymously, to the pages of this Magazine; and a zealous friend to the rights and liberties of mankind, which, in these times of subserviency, is, in our estimation of character, deserving of no trifling praise.

He died at his cottage near Romford, in Essex, where he had resided for the last thirty years, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

One of his sons is a solicitor, we believe at present residing at Aylsham in Norfolk; and another, who has devoted himself to the study of architecture, in the office of Mr. Nash, was lately united in marriage to the daughter of the present Lord Chancellor Eldon.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. M. A. TAYLOR, in presenting the Report of the Committee on the state of the northern circuit to the House of Commons a short time past, said, that individuals had remained in prison eight, ten, and even eleven months, before they were brought to trial, in the four counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; that the business of those counties was very great, and causes had stood two or three years for want of time to try them, so that remnants greatly increased. Out of eight special-jury causes, six remained untried; although witnesses were brought up, and all expenses incurred. The committee, after due consideration, recommend a division of the northern counties. Mr.

Taylor intimated that it was his intention to leave the question for a few weeks to government; and, if they did nothing, he should then propose an address to the Prince Regent to remedy so great and growing an evil.—We sincerely hope that the honourable member's praise-worthy efforts will have the desired effect.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Dodds, to Miss Dobson. — Mr. Dormand, to Miss Hedley. — Mr. J. J. Harrison, to Miss Allen. — Mr. E. Marshall, to Miss Robinson. — At Durham, Mr. Botterill, to Miss Angas. — Mr. W. McNall, to Miss Foster. — Mr. Thompson, to Miss Donkin. — Mr. G. Lewis, to Miss Robson. — At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Fairley, to Miss Clark. — At Sunderland, Mr. Jones, to Miss Christell, both of Bishopwearmouth. — At

—At Norton, R. M. Stapleton, esq. to Miss Bocket, of Southate Lodge, Berks.—At Morpeth, Mr. W. Womack, to Mrs. Singleton.—At Barnard Castle, Mr. Bell, to Miss Jane Bell.—At Hexham, Mr. Duckworth, to Miss Stephenson.—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Thornton.—At Berwick, Mr. Renton, to Miss Jeffry.—At Gateshead, Mr. W. Fenwick, to Miss Wile.—At Pitlington Hallgarth, Mr. Longridge, to Miss Brown.—At Witton-le-Wear, Mr. W. Clarke, to Miss Young.—At Tyne-mouth, Mr. Knoller, to Miss Hudson.—At Hartburn, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Davison.

Died.] At Newcastle, 99, Mrs. Patterson.—30, Mrs. Robinson.—27, Miss Horsley.—Miss Wilson.—45, Mrs. Thirkill.—75, Mr. Fairbairn.—80, Mrs. Gain.—44, Mrs. Fisher.—18, Mr. John Coates.—G. Currie, esq. comptroller of the Customs at this port.

At Framlington, 49, Mr. G. Orwim.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. C. Ogden.—32, Mr. Haswell.

At Wallsend, Mr. Mathwin.—At Monkwearmouth, 60, Mrs. Bell.

At Bishop Auckland, 29, Mr. T. Welford.—29, Mr. G. Nicholson.—71, Mrs. Richardson.—Miss Allen.—58, Mr. Mundall.—24, Miss Walton.—Miss Faber.

At Norton, Miss Heavisides.—At Parkhouse, 18, Miss Mackall.—At Hexham, 66, Mr. John Burnop.—80, Mr. Crondace.—At Tweedmouth, 71, Mrs. Balleny.—18, Mrs. Tate.—At Swinburne Lodge, 55, Mr. John Hardman.—At Cleveland, Hen. Hale, esq. second son of the late General Hale.—At Hexhamshire, 75, Mrs. Purdah.—At Byker, 64, Mr. R. Forster.

At South Shields, 55, Mr. John Murday.—80, Mr. J. Stephenson.—53, Mrs. Guest.

At North Shields, 58, Mrs. Robson.—35, Mrs. Wallace.—67, Mr. Watson.—38, Mr. E. Bowmaker.—39, Mr. James Robson.—78, Mrs. Middleton.—62, Mr. James Eels.—Mrs. Davidson.—Mr. Mathurin.—24, Mrs. Stanton.—86, Mrs. Young.—Mr. R. Wilkinson, librarian to the Subscription Library in this town, deservedly lamented for his moral and mental qualifications.

At Darlington, Mrs. Robson.—66, Mr. N. Dobbins.—82, Mr. John Jackson.—70, Mr. W. Walters, much respected.

At Berwick, 73, Mrs. Smart.—55, Mrs. Brown.—64, Mrs. Lee.—88, Mrs. Hodgson.—16, Miss Spence.—Mrs. Redpeth.—Mr. D. Turnbull.—75, Mrs. Nesbitt.—84, Mrs. Haswell.—53, Mr. W. Steel.

At Hagg, 87, Mrs. Addison.—At Lumley, 26, Mrs. Wight.

At Durham, 27, Mrs. Edbon.—93, Mrs. Eliz. Grieveson.—50, Mr. A. Wetherell.

At Hartlepool, 87, Mr. John Catchside.—At Foxton, 66, Mr. M. Brown.—At Alnwick, Mrs. Adams.—Mr. Elder.—At

East Layton, 88, Mr. W. Braidley.—At Gateshead, 36, Mrs. Robson.—42, Mrs. Leybourn.—Mr. Green.—At Warden, 59, Mr. P. Cutter.—At Whenby, Mr. P. Tomlinson.

At Sunderland, Miss Peacock.—70, Mr. John Bowmaker.—41, Mrs. Potts.—55, Mrs. Rochester.—Mr. M. Whitfield.—Mrs. Tuer.

At Ryhope-lane, Mr. W. Friend.—At Perryman, 30, of the small-pox, Mr. W. Wheatley.—At Preston, 60, Mr. T. Burn.—At Ancroft, 90, Mrs. Robinson.—At Spittal, 78, Mr. R. Nesbitt.—84, Mr. H. Edmeston.—At Armley, 52, Captain Robt. Turner.—At Lucker, Mr. R. Jackson.—At Simonburn, 20, Miss Ruckbarrow.—At Winleton, 67, Mr. N. Hurst.—At Byers' Green, 72, Mrs. Roxbury.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On Friday, the 8th instant, a violent thunder-storm was experienced in various parts of these counties. At Blathwaite, in the neighbourhood of Wigtown, Mr. Thomas Smith was instantaneously deprived of life by the electric matter: three other persons near him were struck down, but not seriously injured: a chimney-piece was split asunder, and other damage done to the building. At Hardriding, the fluid descended a chimney, when a young woman, sitting by the fire, was struck senseless, and still remains in a dangerous state: a dog was killed, and the house was much damaged. The same storm extended to Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, and did a variety of damage there; but no lives were lost.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Johnson, to Mrs. Law.—Mr. M'Clarkin, to Miss Gibbons.—Mr. Henderson, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. King, to Miss Walker.—Mr. Donald, to Miss Hewit.—Mr. Fulton, to Miss Noble.—Fletcher Wells, esq. of Woodend, to Miss Hawdon.—At Hulton, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Topping.—At Wigton, Mr. John Murray, to Miss Armstrong.

Died.] At Carlisle, 44, Mr. R. Lowe.—Miss Carrick.—44, Mr. T. Thompson.—51, Mr. Bell.—89, Mrs. Harrison.—68, Ann Smith.—87, James Foot.—74, Jane Watson.—34, Miss J. J. Mannerly.—75, Mrs. Richardson.—80, Mary Topping.—Mrs. Hewetson.—73, Mrs. Jane Liddle.

At Kendal, James Williamson, esq.

At Orton, Mr. James Armstrong.—At Castlewestby, 92, Mr. Joseph Richardson.

At Calthwaite, 91, Mr. T. Dixon: upwards of forty years of his long and useful life, he was employed as a commercial traveller, and almost annually made the tour of the island. By his industry and integrity he acquired an ample competence, and, for the last twenty-five years, has lived in retirement, in the peaceful enjoyment of his well-earned fortune, amidst his family and friends.

At

and Mr. Knight. After some years of experience, however, as the writings of these gentlemen began to effect a change in the public taste, Mr. Repton, with great good sense and discrimination, gradually conformed to it, for the best of all possible reasons—because, as the principles upon which landscape gardening ought to be founded, became better known, it was perceived, that the object of the artist should be to follow, not to force, nature in the various forms under which she is presented to us. With these impressions, he published his “*Observations on the Changes of Taste in Landscape Gardening and Architecture*,” in 1806; and has subsequently explained himself more fully in “*Fragments of Landscape Gardening and Architecture*, 4to.” which appeared in 1817.

He was unquestionably an artist of elegant and good taste; but, perhaps, rather more calculated to follow than to lead, and more attached to the beautiful and the pretty than to the great and the sublime: he was evidently most at home in Gothic architecture, which, indeed, in temples of ample dimensions, excites that elevated feeling; but we cannot applaud the taste for the Gothic when displayed in smaller buildings, unless under peculiar circumstances: such, perhaps, as insulated cottages covered with thatch, and where no contrast with other buildings is presented to the view.

Mr. Repton has published a variety of different articles, and at very different periods of his life. We believe that the first time that he appeared as an author was as long ago as 1781, in “the Hundred of North Erpingham, in the History of Norfolk, with preface, &c. 8vo.” “*Variety, a Collection of Essays*, 12mo.” appeared in 1788. “*The Bee, or a Critique on the*

Exhibition of Paintings at Somerset House, 8vo. 1788.” “*The Bee, a Critique on the Shakspeare Gallery*, 8vo. 1789.” “*Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening*, 4to. 1794.” “*A Letter to Uvedale Price, esq. on the same subject*, 8vo. 1704.” “*Observations on Landscape Gardening*, 4to. 1803.” “*Observations on the Changes on Landscape Gardening*,” as before mentioned. “*Old Whims*, being a republication of some papers in variety, with a Comedy, and other Poems added, in two vols. 1804.” “*On the Introduction of Indian Architecture and Gardening*, vol. 1, 1808.”—Several of these were embellished with plates from the pencil of the author, who also furnished, for twenty years, the vignettes to the *Polite Repository*. To these fruits of his taste and industry must be added, not less than three hundred manuscript collections on various subjects, accompanied by drawings, to explain the improvements suggested by him at different places, with numerous letters on the art of landscape gardening to different persons.

He was a frequent contributor, although anonymously, to the pages of this Magazine; and a zealous friend to the rights and liberties of mankind, which, in these times of subserviency, is, in our estimation of character, deserving of no trifling praise.

He died at his cottage near Romford, in Essex, where he had resided for the last thirty years, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

One of his sons is a solicitor, we believe at present residing at Aylsham in Norfolk; and another, who has devoted himself to the study of architecture, in the office of Mr. Nash, was lately united in marriage to the daughter of the present Lord Chancellor Eldon.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. M. A. TAYLOR, in presenting the Report of the Committee on the state of the northern circuit to the House of Commons a short time past, said, that individuals had remained in prison eight, ten, and even eleven months, before they were brought to trial, in the four counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; that the business of those counties was very great, and causes had stood two or three years for want of time to try them, so that remnants greatly increased. Out of eight special-jury causes, six remained untried; although witnesses were brought up, and all expenses incurred. The committee, after due consideration, recommend a division of the northern counties. Mr.

Taylor intimated that it was his intention to leave the question for a few weeks to government; and, if they did nothing, he should then propose an address to the Prince Regent to remedy so great and growing an evil.—We sincerely hope that the honourable member's praise-worthy efforts will have the desired effect.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Dodds, to Miss Dobson. — Mr. Dormand, to Miss Hedley. — Mr. J. J. Harrison, to Miss Allen. — Mr. E. Marshall, to Miss Robinson. — At Durham, Mr. Botterill, to Miss Angas. — Mr. W. McNall, to Miss Foster. — Mr. Thompson, to Miss Donkin. — Mr. G. Lewis, to Miss Robson. — At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Fairley, to Miss Clark. — At Sunderland, Mr. Jones, to Miss Christell, both of Bishopwearmouth. — At

—At Norton, R. M. Stapleton, esq. to Miss Bocket, of Southate Lodge, Berks.—At Morpeth, Mr. W. Womack, to Mrs. Singleton.—At Barnard Castle, Mr. Bell, to Miss Jane Bell.—At Hexham, Mr. Duckworth, to Miss Stephenson.—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Thornton.—At Berwick, Mr. Renton, to Miss Jeffry.—At Gateshead, Mr. W. Fenwick, to Miss Wile.—At Pitlington Hallgarth, Mr. Longridge, to Miss Brown.—At Witton-le-Wear, Mr. W. Clarke, to Miss Young.—At Tyne-mouth, Mr. Knoller, to Miss Hudson.—At Hartburn, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Davison.

Died. At Newcastle, 99, Mrs. Patterson.—30, Mrs. Robinson.—27, Miss Horsley.—Miss Wilson.—45, Mrs. Thirkill.—75, Mr. Fairbairn.—80, Mrs. Gain.—44, Mrs. Fisher.—13, Mr. John Coates.—G. Currie, esq. comptroller of the Customs at this port.

At Framlington, 49, Mr. G. Orwim.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. C. Ogden.—32, Mr. Haswell.

At Wallsend, Mr. Mathwin.—At Monkwearmouth, 60, Mrs. Bell.

At Bishop Auckland, 29, Mr. T. Welford.—29, Mr. G. Nicholson.—71, Mrs. Richardson.—Miss Allen.—53, Mr. Muddall.—24, Miss Walton.—Miss Faber.

At Norton, Miss Heavisides.—At Parkhouse, 18, Miss Mackall.—At Hexham, 66, Mr. John Burnop.—80, Mr. Crondace.—At Tweedmouth, 71, Mrs. Balleny.—18, Mrs. Tate.—At Swinburne Lodge, 55, Mr. John Hardman.—At Cleveland, Hen. Hale, esq. second son of the late General Hale.—At Hexhamshire, 75, Mrs. Purdah.—At Byker, 64, Mr. R. Forster.

At South Shields, 55, Mr. John Murday.—80, Mr. J. Stephenson.—53, Mrs. Guest.

At North Shields, 58, Mrs. Robson.—35, Mrs. Wallace.—67, Mr. Watson.—38, Mr. E. Bowmaker.—39, Mr. James Robson.—78, Mrs. Middleton.—62, Mr. James Eels.—Mrs. Davidson.—Mr. Mathurin.—24, Mrs. Stanton.—86, Mrs. Young.—Mr. R. Wilkinson, librarian to the Subscription Library in this town, deservedly lamented for his moral and mental qualifications.

At Darlington, Mrs. Robson.—66, Mr. N. Dobbins.—82, Mr. John Jackson.—70, Mr. W. Walters, much respected.

At Berwick, 73, Mrs. Smart.—55, Mrs. Brown.—64, Mrs. Lee.—88, Mrs. Hodgson.—16, Miss Spence.—Mrs. Redpeth.—Mr. D. Turnbull.—75, Mrs. Nesbitt.—84, Mrs. Haswell.—53, Mr. W. Steel.

At Hagg, 87, Mrs. Addison.—At Lumley, 26, Mrs. Wight.

At Durham, 27, Mrs. Edbon.—93, Mrs. Eliz. Grieveson.—50, Mr. A. Wetherell.

At Hartlepool, 87, Mr. John Catcheside.—At Foxton, 66, Mr. M. Brown.—At Alnwick, Mrs. Adams.—Mr. Elder.—At

East Layton, 83, Mr. W. Bradley.—At Gateshead, 36, Mrs. Robson.—42, Mrs. Leybourn.—Mr. Green.—At Warden, 59, Mr. P. Cutter.—At Whenby, Mr. P. Tomlinson.

At Sunderland, Miss Peacock.—70, Mr. John Bowmaker.—41, Mrs. Potts.—55, Mrs. Rochester.—Mr. M. Whitfield.—Mrs. Tuer.

At Ryhope-lane, Mr. W. Friend.—At Perryman, 30, of the small-pox, Mr. W. Wheatley.—At Preston, 60, Mr. T. Barn.—At Ancroft, 90, Mrs. Robinson.—At Spittal, 78, Mr. R. Nesbitt.—84, Mr. H. Edmeston.—At Armley, 52, Captain Robt. Turner.—At Lucker, Mr. R. Jackson.—At Simonburn, 20, Miss Ruckbarrow.—At Winleton, 67, Mr. N. Hurst.—At Byers' Green, 72, Mrs. Roxbury.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On Friday, the 8th instant, a violent thunder-storm was experienced in various parts of these counties. At Blathwaite, in the neighbourhood of Wigtown, Mr. Thomas Smith was instantaneously deprived of life by the electric matter: three other persons near him were struck down, but not seriously injured: a chimney-piece was split asunder, and other damage done to the building. At Hardriding, the fluid descended a chimney, when a young woman, sitting by the fire, was struck senseless, and still remains in a dangerous state: a dog was killed, and the house was much damaged. The same storm extended to Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, and did a variety of damage there; but no lives were lost.

Married. At Carlisle, Mr. Johnson, to Mrs. Law.—Mr. M'Clarke, to Miss Gibbons.—Mr. Henderson, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. King, to Miss Walker.—Mr. Donald, to Miss Hewit.—Mr. Fulton, to Miss Noble.—Fletcher Wells, esq. of Woodend, to Miss Hawdon.—At Hutton, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Topping.—At Wigton, Mr. John Murray, to Miss Armstrong.

Died. At Carlisle, 44, Mr. R. Lowes.—Miss Carrick.—44, Mr. T. Thompson.—51, Mr. Bell.—89, Mrs. Harrison.—68, Ann Smith.—87, James Foot.—74, Jane Watson.—34, Miss J. J. Mannerly.—75, Mrs. Richardson.—80, Mary Topping.—Mrs. Hewetson.—73, Mrs. Jane Liddle.

At Kendal, James Williamson, esq.

At Orton, Mr. James Armstrong.—At Castlewestby, 92, Mr. Joseph Richardson.

At Calthwaite, 91, Mr. T. Dixon: upwards of forty years of his long and useful life, he was employed as a commercial traveller, and almost annually made the tour of the island. By his industry and integrity he acquired an ample competence, and, for the last twenty-five years, has lived in retirement, in the peaceful enjoyment of his well-earned fortune, amidst his family and friends.

At

At Newtown, 68, Mr. John M'Kenzie.—At Thrustonfield, 66, Mrs. Harrison.—At Maryport, 33, Miss Thornburn.—At Rockliff, 90, Mrs. Graham.—30, Mr. W. Brown.—At Cumrew, 98, Mr. John Armstrong.—At Bridge-mill, Mrs. Barnes.—At Tiffnithwaite, 33, Mr. W. Robson.

At Wigton, 26, Mrs. E. Trimble.—27, Mrs. E. Corry.—23, Mr. Jos. Pattinson.—Mr. John Peat.—Mr. John Ismay.—Mrs. Farnass.

At Bowness, 92, Mr. Jonah Ashburn.—At Stockton, Miss Smith.—At Manor Chase, 75, Mrs. Lupton.—At Cragg-end, Mrs. Allason.—At Little Clifton, 80, Mrs. J. Charles.

YORKSHIRE.

Six Indians, and their chief, from the settlement of Buffalo-Creek, about twenty-five miles from the Falls of Niagara, North America, have been amusing the town of Leeds during the past month. They are of the Seneka nation, so called by the whites, but in their own language *Te-wagahs*. Since their arrival, they have been supplied with books, to enable them to learn to read. Mr. Fox, the interpreter, very kindly gives all the attention in his power to promote this desirable object. The Indians, who are particularly grateful, are much pleased with the attention shewn to them: they are very quick of apprehension, and have, for the time, made good progress in learning to read.

At Owlerton, Mr. Turner, a schoolmaster, was killed by lightning on the 14th instant. His clothes were stripped from his body by the electric matter, and reduced to tinder.

Married.] At York, Major Crowder, to Miss E. P. Mosley.—Mr. Wilkinson, to Miss Harrison.—At Bristall, Mr. Hill, to Miss Firth.—At Penistone, G. Alder, esq. to Miss Hardy.—At Hull, Mr. M'Iver, to Miss Parkin.—Mr. Long, to Miss Watson.—Mr. Womack, to Miss Simpson.—Mr. Ireland, to Miss Thornton.—At Howden, Mr. Newton, to Miss Dunn.—At Dewsbury, Mr. Hemingway, to Miss Parr.—Mr. Atkinson, to Miss Halliday.—At Christ's Church, Liversedge, Mr. Ibbotson, to Miss Brooke.—At Leeds, Mr. John Bradbury, to Miss Hardwick.—Mr. Helsby, to Miss Stephens.—Mr. Rawling, to Miss Wrigglesworth.—Mr. Cass, to Miss Holroyd.—At Jenningham, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Kelsey.—At Sheffield, Baron Ernest Frederick Howard, to Miss Stringer.—Lord Massey, esq. of Burnley, to Miss Stocks, of Catharine House.—At Pontefract, Mr. Pearson, to Miss Milton.—At Huddersfield, George Haigh, esq. to Miss Haigh.—At Wakefield, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Crossley.—Mr. Flashburn, to Miss Ainsley.

Died] At Pontefract, 63, Mr. W. Dawson.—At Colne, 39, the Rev. T. Vasey, much respected.

At Hull, 40, Mrs. Howard.—67, Mr. John Stickney, highly esteemed.—82, Mr. L. Cotterill.—21, Mr. Joseph Tems.—53, Mr. Robert Henry.—17, Mr. C. J. James.—82, Mr. Arthur Mitchell.—40, Miss Carr.—41, Mrs. Hunt.—Miss Wood.—29, Mrs. Fairburne.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Rennison.—At Gildersome, 32, Mr. Samuel Gilpin.—At Seeton, 22, Mr. Davy.—At Cherwell, Mrs. Shircliff.—At Longly, Mrs. Haigh.—At New Malton Mills, Mr. J. Burrows.—At Thirsk, 33, Mrs. Green.—At Skipton, Mr. Barker.—At Northallerton, 50, Mrs. Clarke.—At Selby, 49, George Berridge, the wandering journeyman printer. He was an eccentric character, and well known by almost every person in the business throughout England.—23, T. W. Thompson, esq.—At Haddlesy, 74, John Davison, esq.—At Buxton, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Fullerton.—At Pontefract, 63, Mr. W. Dawson.—At Beverley, 40, Mr. John Ellis.—At Pudsey, 46, Mr. Pearson.—At Hickmondwicke, 21, Mr. James Rayner.—At Sulton, 20, Mrs. Kirk.—At Todmorden, Mrs. Barker.—79, Mr. Suthers.—At Nafferton, Mrs. Parkin.—At Birstall, Mrs. Houpman.—At Bubwith, 27, Mr. James Reeves.—At Armley, 52, Mr. Whitaker.

At Leeds, Mr. Joseph Wheelwright, greatly respected.—Mr. W. Allison.—48, greatly respected, Mrs. Senior.—George Webster.—73, Mrs. Punt.—72, deservedly lamented, Mr. James Webster.—73, Mrs. Grace.—18, Miss Speight.—43, Miss Lievesly.—62, Mr. W. Scott.

Near Sheffield, Mr. W. Needham.—At Bradford, 29, Mr. L. Taylor.—At Halifax, W. Norris, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Knaresborough, 76, Mrs. Slingsby, aunt to Sir T. Slingsby, bart.—At Rastrick, 75, Mrs. Denham.—At Willowfield, 40, John Dyson, esq.—At Cottingham, Mr. R. Wilson.—At Doncaster, Mr. Farrington.—At Bridlington Quay, 68, Mr. John Molden.—At Knowstrop, Mrs. Maude.—Mrs. Greenwood.—At Woodhouse Carr, Mrs. Lucas.—At Nether Poppleton, 50, the Rev. W. Faber, B.A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge.—At Almondbury, 70, Mr. Mark Haigh.—At Mirfield, Mrs. Wilson.—At Apperlybridge, deeply regretted, Mr. Lewen.—At Buxton Pidsea, 65, David Main, esq.—At Darley Hall, 65, C. Bowns, esq. for many years agent to Earl Fitzwilliam.—At Rothwell, Miss Hardaker.—At Muston, 78, Mrs. Welburn.—At Peekthorpe, 79, the Rev. John Watts.

LANCASHIRE.

Five persons, convicted at the assizes for this county, were lately executed at Lancaster; amongst whom was a woman 73 years of age. Four of these persons suffered for uttering forged Bank-notes.

The

The grand jury of the West Derby Sessions have found a true bill against Nadin (the well-known police-officer at Manchester), Prinnot, and Hindley, for a conspiracy.

A public meeting was lately held at Liverpool, at which Thomas Leyland, esq. was proposed as a fit representative for that borough. The motion was seconded by Mr. Egerton Smith, and carried with great applause. Resolutions embodying the opinions of the meeting, were immediately signed by upwards of one thousand persons. This nomination of Mr. Leyland, with every prospect of success, has excited a great sensation in that populous town.

The first stone of a new church, to accommodate the increased population of the parish of Radcliffe, in this county, has been lately laid: it will be erected at the sole expense of the Countess Grosvenor.

A sheriff's officer, belonging to Liverpool, has been committed to Lancaster gaol on a charge of forgery.

A farmer at Ringway, in this county, has recently completed a running plough, on which is a pair of rollers. At one operation it ploughs two furrows, laying one to the right and the left, and rolls two half butts, leaving the surface smooth even for the scythe.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Chambers, to Miss Jump.—Mr. J. Foster, to Miss Garrett.—Joseph Curwen, esq. to Miss Gedsden.—Mr. W. Tomlinson, to Miss Monathan.—Mr. W. F. Quine, to Miss Hollings.—Mr. Shaw, to Miss Partington.—Mr. Edwards, to Miss Evans.—Mr. Allcock, to Miss Porter.—Mr. Chapman, to Miss Yates.—Mr. Guy, to Miss Williams.—Mr. Cooper, to Miss Newsham.—Capt. Kirkpatrick, to Miss Sellers.—At Burnley, Mr. R. Holgate, to Miss Halstead.—At Ormskirk, Mr. Lawton, to Miss Davies.—At Manchester, Mr. Chantler, to Miss Baines.—Mr. Bowler, to Miss Bibby.—Mr. Lawton, to Miss Davis.—Mr. R. Johnson, to Miss Boam.—Mr. Oughton, to Miss Thompson.—Mr. Holland, to Miss Holroyd.—Mr. T. Barrow, to Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Currie.—At Cheadle, T. Glover, esq. to Miss Salisbury.—Mr. James Robinson, of Wyandale, to Miss Chapman.—At Cuton, Henry Hambleton, esq. to Miss Matthews.—At Preston, Mr. C. B. Walker, to Miss Grimshaw.—At Everton, J. C. Johnson, esq. to Miss Robison.—James Bury, esq. to Miss Lowndes.—At Salford, Mr. Valentine, to Miss Thompson.—At Bolton, Mr. Shuttleworth, to Mrs. Swinton.

Died.] At Liverpool, 28, Miss Leather.—Mrs. Hayes.—Miss Capon.—35, Mr. James Hartley.—Mrs. Rhymer.—Mrs. Marr.—26, Mrs. Robinson.—Captain T. Lightfoot.—Miss Rigby.—Mr. T. P. Smith.—Mr. T. R. West.—39, Mr. James

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O'Neil, merchant.—56, Mr. Rt. Bennet.—Mr. John Gore.—71, Mrs. M'Gowan.—Miss Hoar.—48, Mr. W. Cowell.—92, Mrs. Gardner.—82, Mr. John Milburn.—41, Mrs. Taylor.—Mrs. Moore.—57, Mrs. Bent.—Mrs. Duncan.—Miss Willcox.—78, Mrs. M'Guffey.—63, Mrs. Hope.—Miss Falkner.—29, Mr. R. Clowes, jun.—42, Mr. Fellowes.—Miss Sutton.—63, Mrs. Allen.—Mrs. Beever.

At Horwich Vale, 31, Mrs. Peet.—At Broughton, 52, Mr. John Borrowdale.—At Lowton, Miss Pennington.—At Prescott, Mr. T. Akers; and, a few days afterwards, 77, Mrs. Akers, his wife.—At Walton, 70, Mrs. Fog.

At Manchester, 32, Mr. John Bradburn.—69, Mr. John Dalton, surgeon.—43, Mr. John Hanson, clerk of St. John's.—Miss Brierley.—72, Mr. Whiteley.—92, Mrs. Lea.—66, James Bibby, esq. sincerely lamented.—18, Miss Burns.—Mrs. Rathbone, deservedly lamented.

At Salford, 35, Mrs. Goadby.—30, Mrs. M'Nash.—40, Miss M'Clure, deeply regretted.

At Withington, John Parker, esq.—At Altringham, Mrs. Hope.—At Wigan, 56, Mrs. Lea.—At Whitechurch, Mr. Jos. Turner.—At Runcorn, 33, Mr. James Grindrod.—Mr. John Allen.—At Kirkdale, Mrs. Mercer.—At Gaskhouse, Miss Tarleton, daughter of Sir Banastre Tarleton, bart.—At Cark, Mr. C. Stockdale.

At Lancaster, 48, Mr. John Lowthian.—At Pendleton, Mr. Samuel Birch, jun. a promising young man.

At Skerton, 78, Capt. Jas. Pendleton.—At Floss, Mrs. Birley.—At Ribbleson Lodge, Miss Sharples.—At Wavertree, Miss Poole.—At Lowton, Miss Pennington.—At Betchton, Mr. John Hawthorn.

At Bury, the Rev. Sir W. H. Clerk, bart.

At Radcliffe, 72, deservedly respected, Mr. Norris.—At Lingsight, 96, Mr. P. Rothwell.—At Chowbent, 71, much esteemed, the Rev. Thomas Lowe.—At Darcy Lever, Miss Rasbotham.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, And. Maddocks, esq. to Miss Ashcroft.—Mr. R. Dutton, to Mrs. Turner.—Mr. T. Tilston, to Miss Oakley.—Mr. Middleton, to Miss Whittingham.—Mr. James, to Miss Williams.—At Acton, Mr. Berrington, to Miss Hasall.—At Wilton, Mr. W. Golding, to Miss Lea.—At Whilford, Mr. G. Smith, to Miss Clingan.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Reece.—21, Miss M. E. Jones.—24, Mrs. Roberts.—Wynne, esq. of Ruyton.—58, C. Hamilton, esq.—Mrs. Sammons.

At Wilmslow, Miss Bowen.—At Boughton, Mrs. Alcock.—At Sandbach, 63, Mr. T. Bostock.—At Macclesfield, Mr. James Frost.

DERBYSHIRE.

A Methodist Missionary Society has been lately established at Derby. Amongst the speakers on the occasion, was Mr. Montgomery, of Sheffield, who, by his admirable and powerful eloquence, is said to have contributed much to the interest of the meeting.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Mason, to Mrs. Coxon.—At Sawley, Mr. T. Abbott, to Miss Weston.—At Ashborne, D. Smith, jun. esq. to Miss Rawson.

Died.] At New Mills, Mrs. Bower.

At Spondon, the Rev. Francis Wilmot.—83, Mrs. Lomas.

At Monk Fryston, 103, Mr. James Beachill.

At Blore, Mrs. Sulton.—55, Mr. John Sulton, her son, sincerely lamented.

At Hartshorn, Mr. W. H. Raven.—At Wirksworth, 62, Mr. F. Walker.—At Lightwood, 83, Mr. A. Cooper.—At Ockbrook, Mr. Samuel Hunt.—At Calcutta, 22, Mr. E. Battelle, of Quorndon, deservedly regretted and esteemed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

From the culpable negligence or poverty of parents, the blessings of vaccination have been most shamefully neglected: the small-pox is now more prevalent in Nottingham and its neighbourhood than it has been for many years. Four persons in one family have fallen victims to it at Lenton; many fatal cases have also occurred in the town of Nottingham. Surely this disease requires the intervention of some law to prevent its destructive ravages.

The linen manufactory of Messrs. Scales and Bamforth, at Newark, has been consumed by fire, and nothing left standing but the walls. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. R. Allen, to Miss Brown.—Mr. T. Wright, to Miss S. Dodd.—Mr. G. Dodds, to Miss Bennett.—Mr. Cappock, to Miss Marshall.—Mr. Hind, to Miss Youle.—At Radford, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Barnsdall.—At Arnold, Mr. R. Tenswell, to Miss Taylor.—At Sutton Bonnington, Mr. Morris, to Miss Smith.—At Leak Parva, Mr. Flamson, to Mrs. Chamberlain.—At Evington, Mr. Worth, to Miss Harris.—At Newark, Mr. Ward, to Miss Haywood.—Mr. Clay, to Miss Newzam.

Died.] At Nottingham, 27, Mrs. Bailey.—23, Mrs. Tomlinson.—Mrs. Mellor.—50, Mrs. Osborn; and, a few days afterwards, her husband, Mr. S. Osborn.—79, Mr. T. Gelsthorp.—60, Mr. P. Baker.—Mr. Joseph Jerram.—80, Mr. Methringham.—24, Miss Bonington.—48, Mr. Smith.—Mrs. Townsend.—Mr. John Stone.

At Eastwood, 94, Mr. Robt. Handford.—At Grove, the Rev. John Hardolphe Eyre.—At Newark, Mrs. Ridge.—At Flintham, 75, Mr. R. Flintham.—At

Worksop, Mrs. Welby.—At Adbolton, Mrs. Spencer, greatly lamented.—At Cropwell Bishop, 86, Mr. Hemsley.

At Newark, 81, Mrs. Roberts.

At Sapcroft, 78, Mrs. King.—The Rev. Thomas Bland, curate of Bolsterstone and Middop.—At Standard Hill, 31, Mrs. Goodacre.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Upwards of forty sheep, belonging to different farmers, have been drowned by the floods in the neighbourhood of Spilsby. The thunder and lightning were very awful; the rain tremendous; and some of the roads were for a time rendered impassable. In the neighbourhood of Boston, many sheep, supposed to have been frightened by the lightning, were found drowned in ditches the following morning.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Haynes.—Lient. E. Stephenson, to Miss Spolding.

Died.] At Canwick, 71, the Rev. John Sharrer, vicar of that parish.

At Roxby, 79, Mrs. Hornsby.—At Brigg, Mr. C. Gregory, a tradesman of unsullied integrity.

The Rev. W. Cookson, in his 83d year, vicar of Whitton and Aldborough.

At Market Raisin, Mrs. Leppington.

The Rev. Mr. Mounsey, rector of Sproxton and Saltby, near Belvoir Castle.

In his 69th year, the Rev. Serrington Savery, rector of South Hykeham.

LEICESTER AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The lace-trade at Loughborough now employs upwards of one thousand hands, being about a sixth part of the population.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Dalton, to Miss Payne.—At Great Wigston, Mr. Gillam, to Miss Jones.—At Blaby, Mr. Eyres, to Miss Brewin.—At Kilby, Mr. Lee, to Miss Taylor.—At Nuneaton, Mr. John Warner, to Miss Kinder.

Died.] At Leicester, 43, Lient. Francis Hodson.—Mrs. Measures.—79, Mrs. Shipley.—20, Mr. W. Loseby.—Miss Baxter.

At Loughborough, 71, Mr. J. Walker.—50, Mr. W. Hack.—Miss Douglass.—35, Miss Gascoyne.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Cripwell.—43, Mrs. Felkin, an estimable woman.

At Walcot, 74, Mr. G. Cooper, much respected.—At Stretton Parva, 68, Mrs. Hudson.—At Little Dalby, Mrs. Hartopp.

At Market Harborough, 20, Mr. John Driver.

At Scraptoft, 78, Mrs. King.—At Belton, Mrs. Goodliffe.—At Coltersworth, Mrs. Abbott.—At Allexton, Geo. Crump, esq.—At Market Bosworth, 18, Mr. H. Moxon.—At Whetstone Lodge, 29, Mrs. Hind.—At Belgrave, Mrs. Marston.—At Corsington, Mrs. Hulse.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Beebec, to Mrs. Beards.—Mr. Walker, to Miss

Miss Ratcliff.—At Pattingham, Mr. Clearson, to Miss Offley.—At Brewood, Mr. W. Smith, to Miss Bill.—At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Tunncliffe, to Miss Vickers.—At Swinnerton, Mr. Dimmock, to Miss Spearman.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Leyland.

At Walton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Garter, deeply lamented.

At Wednesbury, 74, Mrs. Crowther.

At Walsall, 63, Mr. Joseph Green.—80, Mrs. Pagett.—Mrs. Plant.—Mr. Creswell.

At Burton-upon-Trent, 85, Mr. Clarke.

At Tamworth, 55, Mrs. Lander.—63, Mr. Fitter.

At Wendsfield, Mrs. Leyland.—At New Mill, 17, Mr. R. Jones.—At Egbaston, Mr. T. Lee.—At West Bromwich, 48, Mr. E. Lycett.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 22d of April, a numerous and respectable meeting was held at Birmingham, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the forgery of the Bank of England notes. Resolutions were moved, and petitions to both houses of Parliament, founded thereon, were carried; which have since been presented to the respective houses. We are glad to see so laudable a spirit manifested by this populous town; and hope, that the benevolent spirit of these petitions will diffuse itself throughout the land.

Ann Bamford and William Gray have suffered at Warwick for the crime of passing forged notes. The case of Gray has excited a considerable sensation. He was only twenty-two years of age, and had, it is said, been entrapped into the commission of the crime: but the most interesting part of his case is, that his wife, an intelligent young woman, in the last stage of pregnancy, and to whom he had been married about fourteen months, was a daughter of the late Colonel Rann, and had, therefore, awakened much interest to save her unfortunate husband; but the most pathetic petition which we ever remember could be of no avail.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Tibbitts, to Miss Jerome.—Mr. Stacey, to Miss Lloyd.—The Rev. James Williams, to Miss Covey.—Mr. Heath, to Miss Thomas.—Mr. Brunner, to Miss Fraser.—Mr. Spire, to Miss Corn.—Mr. Swan, to Miss Morris.—Mr. Walton, to Miss Turley.—Mr. Mellor, to Mrs. Glase.—Mr. Marston, to Miss Parker.—Lieut. J. B. Baxter, to Miss Dutton.—Mr. Wilcocks, to Miss Peters.—Mr. E. Howell, to Miss Slater.

Died.] At Warwick, 30, Mr. W. Sturge.

At Birmingham, 45, Mrs. Heath.—Miss Redson.—Mr. W. Pike.—74, Mr. W. Wakefield.—30, Mr. Walker.—32, Mrs. Harris.—Mrs. Capenhurst.

At Coventry, Mrs. Douglas.

At Sutton, 69, Mr. James Hickin.—At

Hockley, 58, Mrs. Phillips.—At Ashted, 68, Mrs. Jefcoate.

SHROPSHIRE.

A woman, named Mary Williamson, was, in August last, sentenced, at Caernarvon, for transportation: she was removed from thence some time since, when her child, aged three years, was left in the gaol. By the benevolent intervention of the Hon. Mr. Bennett, the child has been sent on board the convict-vessel to its mother. The following note from this gentleman to his friend will speak volumes:—

“I have obtained permission to get the child on board to join its mother; and, as the ship sails almost immediately, not an hour is to be lost. Pay all expenses—I will repay you.”

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Puleston, to Miss S. M. Clive.—At Little Wenlock, Mr. Milner, to Miss Shukes.—At Bishop's Castle, Mr. B. Beddoes, to Miss E. Davies.—At Child's Ercall, Mr. Brown, to Miss Parson.—At Church Aston, Mr. Chapman, to Mrs. Hawkins.—At Bradley, Mr. Ward, to Miss Richards.—At Barrow, Mr. Hughes, to Miss France.—At Oswestry, Mr. Davies, to Miss Cooke.—At Loppington, Mr. T. Clayton, to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 65, R. C. Hart, esq. for several years a magistrate for this county, greatly respected.—Mr. Jacks.

At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. John Evans.—Mr. Seager.

At Oswestry, 20, Miss Yates.—Mrs. Oliver.

At Bridgnorth, 27, Mrs. Coley, deeply lamented.

At Ellesmere, John Evans, esq.—At St. Austin's Priory, 56, Mr. W. Teece.—At Eyton, Mr. Robert Eyton.—At Astley Abbots, Mr. Phillips.—At Pulley, 35, Miss Davies.—At Tilley, 72, Mr. Slack.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] C. F. Handeburgh, M.D. to Miss Corbet, of Cropthorne.—At Evesham, Mr. Man, to Miss Cheek.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Slaney, sister to Sir Andrew Corbet, bart.—Mr. Owen.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Richards.

At Dudley, 31, Mrs. Ram.—89, Mrs. Guest.

At Hagley, 63, Mr. P. Matthews.—At Pershore, 24, Miss Woodward.—At Evesham, Mr. C. Yardington, universally respected.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Cooke, to Miss Churchill.—John Phillips, esq. to Miss Harriet Phillips, of Bryngwyn.—At Upper Sapey, Mr. Eaton, to Miss Carter.—At Kington, the Rev. George Brown, to Miss Watkins.—At Kentchurch, Mr. Adams, to Mrs. Trumper.—At Leominster, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Coates.—At Worsley, Mr. Nott, to Miss Weaver.

Died.] At Hereford, 41, Mrs. Careless.—Mrs. Cam.—Mrs. Kittle.

At Leominster, 88, Mrs. West.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A new school has been opened at Kingstanley, in this county, which has been built by the voluntary subscriptions of the parish. It is sufficiently large to educate 300 children.

A floating chapel, denominated the Ark, for merchant seamen, has been opened for divine service in Bristol harbour.

An overseer of the parish of Twigworth, named Pickering, was indicted at the last Gloucester assizes, and found guilty, for refusing relief to a pauper, and removing him in a state of illness occasioned by the small-pox.

Bristol is about to be paved with stone of the utmost durability, and of which it possesses an abundance sufficient to supply the whole of England. This stone is a quartous sand-stone, with a ferruginous cement, lying in lamina, easily raised, and will never want the aid of gunpowder to divide it; squares easily with the hammer; and, if once well laid, ages will not mark its decay. It is commonly called Brandon-hill stone.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. Barrett, to Miss Barrett.—The Rev. C. Pitt, to Mrs. Robbins.—At Bristol, Mr. F. Bowden, to Miss Hagley.—Mr. Edgar, to Miss Way.—Mr. W. K. Lloyd, to Miss Robertson.—Mr. John Harding, to Miss Cooper.—Mr. R. Wilmot, to Miss Haynes.—Major-Gen. Sir M. Power, to Miss Evans, of Lydeat House, Monmouth.—At Clifton, W. Shedden, esq. to Miss Dickson.—Tho. Jones, esq. to Miss Crossman, of Henbury.—W. Thurston, esq. of Bishton Fidenham, to Miss Williams.—At Upper Sewell, Mr. Harris, to Miss Clifford.—At Nupstowne, Mr. James Cox, to Miss Cox.—At Almondsbury, Mr. Hunt, to Miss Stone.—At Chepstow, Mr. Rowe, to Miss Elfe.—

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Lewis.—70, Mrs. Perry.—Mrs. Saunders, sincerely regretted.

At Bristol, Mrs. Stratton, highly esteemed.—90, Arthur Palmer, esq.—Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Howe.—21, Mr. R. Curtis.—Mr. Hancock.—48, Mr. W. Leward.—Mr. John Winter, sen.—Capt. John Hunt.

At Stanton Prior, T. Coates, esq.—At Pucklechurch, Mrs. Hall.—At Painswick, 88, Mrs. Tyler.—62, Mr. James Gibson.—At Newent, 22, Miss White.

At Clifton, the Rev. W. Deane, of Great Torrington.

At Bushley, Mrs. Roberts.

At Cheltenham, 51, H. I. Underwood, esq.—Mr. J. K. Griffith, proprietor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*.

At Frenchay, 22, Mr. R. Carter.—At Bourton on the Water, 74, Mrs. Hall.

At Cirencester, Miss Pyc.—53, Miss Wood.

At Newnham, 74, Mrs. Elliott, deservedly respected.—Miss Maxwell.—At Mather, 55, Samuel Roper, esq.—At Bod-

dington, 90, Wm. Pake.—At Southwick, John Dipper, esq.—At Southdrop, Mrs. D'Oyley.—At Dursley, Mr. T. Clark.—At Titherington, Mr. T. Attewell.—At Downend, 28, Mr. S. Davis.—At Iron Acton, Miss King.—At Woodmancote, 33, Mr. E. Millard.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Venetian manuscripts, lately arrived at Oxford from the continent, have been unpacked, and partly arranged. Many of them are most beautifully illuminated, and, by reason of age, highly interesting to the antiquary.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Pain, to Miss Knowles.—At Great Milton, Mr. Adkins, to Miss Smart.—R. Barnes, esq. to Miss Freeman, of Lincham.

Died.] At Oxford, 33, Mr. T. Hosier, attorney, highly esteemed.—39, Mrs. Alder.—54, Mr. H. Hunt.—72, Mr. T. Hodges.—65, Mrs. Gauntlett, wife of Dr. Gauntlett, warden of New College.—Mrs. Ward.—36, Mrs. Couldrey.—Mrs. E. Merrick, greatly esteemed.—The Rev. W. Carne, senior censor of Christ Church College.

At Thame, 88, Mr. John Little.—93, Mr. John Howes.

At Ambrasden, Miss Hughes.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. R. M. Stapylton, to Miss Bockett.—W. Smith, esq. to Miss Bradney.—At Winkfield, the Rev. W. Canning, to Miss Birch.—At New Windsor, W. Curll, esq. to Miss Healy.—At Olney, Mr. Davison, to Miss Sturgess.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mrs. Treacher.—At Wantage, Mrs. Thomas.—At Winslow, 24, Mr. Geo. Hawley.—At Caverham, Mrs. Taylor.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Apthill, Mr. Ashby, to Miss Morris.—At Harpenden, the Rev. Jos. Danton, to Miss Wade.—At Luton, Mr. Ralph, to Miss Long.—At Renhold, Mr. Newman, to Miss Street.—At Potton, Mr. Dear, to Miss Gilbert.

Died.] At Bedford, 66, Mrs. Eastaff.—Mrs. Huelat.—Mr. W. Richardson.

At Hitchin, 73, John Baron, esq.—At Harrold, Mr. Clark.—At Aldenham, John Mackintosh, esq.

At Sidmonton House, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Robert Kingsmill.

At Broadwater, Captain Wm. Ince.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Davison, to Miss Sturgess.—At Wellingborough, Mr. Cook, to Mrs. Warner.—At Paston, the Rev. John Babington, to Miss Pratt.—At Herthlenborough, Mr. Farr, to Miss Allen.—At Towcester, Mr. T. Watkins, to Miss Webb.—At Hardington, Mr. T. Potterton, to Miss Ekins.—Mr. F. Brown, to Miss Mary Ekins.

Died.] At Litchborough, 46, Mrs. Wise.—At Boddington, 79, Mr. W. Weston.

CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, T. Bell, esq. to Miss Hopkins.—Mr. W. Newman, jun. to Miss Harwood.—Mr. Harmer, to Miss Stephenson.—The Rev. R. Tritton, to Miss Briscoe.—At Ramsay, Mr. Shelton, to Mrs. Richardson.—The Rev. John Kitson, to Miss Bass.—At Gedney, Mrs. Eason, to Miss Goodman.—At Hammerton, Mr. Peake, 72, to Miss Everard, 21.—At Thorney, Mr. Bush, to Miss Hemment.—Lient. G. Drury, to Miss Hedding, of St. Neots.—At Great Abingdon, Mr. W. Ind, to Miss Harris.—Mr. T. Bell, of Market Deeping, to Miss Hopkins, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, 73, Mrs. Bernes.—34, the Rev. C. E. Finch.—67, Mr. John Wentworth, universally esteemed.—43, Mrs. J. Rushbrook.—Mr. John Few.—66, Mrs. Turner.—Mrs. Driver.—Mr. T. Smith.

At Alconbury, 55, Mrs. Saunders.—At Spaldwicke, Mrs. Goodes.—At Wimpole, 66, the Rev. T. Sheepshanks.—At Chesterton, Miss Farish.

At Elton, 28, Miss Pepper.—At Sawtry, 18, Miss Hart.—At Thorney, 21, Mrs. Pate.—At Leighton, Mrs. G. Spencer, greatly respected.—At Hamerton, 77, Mr. W. Beeby.—At Fordham, Mrs. Fyson.—At Whiltering, 50, W. Baker.—At Newmarket, Mr. Timms.—Mr. C. Goodisson.—At Gazely, 77, W. Farthing.—At Parson Drove, Mr. Ulyatt.—At Levering, Mrs. Cuby.—At Wisbeach, 25, Miss Susan Johnson.—28, Miss Holmes.—At Huntingdon, 63, Mr. John Adaman.—At Ramsey, 22, Mrs. F. S. Cooper.—At Ramsey Hollow, Mrs. Bletsoe.—At Qay, 70, Mr. G. Dobson.—At Ely, 60, Mr. R. Chevel, post-master, universally respected.

NORFOLK.

The committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Society for the education of the poor, in the principles of the established church, have just made their sixth report; from which, it appears, that there are now, in connection with the society, ninety-four schools, in which upwards of 4,600 children receive instruction.

The anniversary of the birth-day of that distinguished patriot and agriculturist Mr. Coke, has this year been celebrated with great *eclat* in many towns of this county. At Harleston, a very numerous and respectable company availed themselves of the opportunity of evincing their attachment to this gentleman, and to the principles of which he is a zealous advocate. Richard Gurney, esq. was in the chair; supported by Lord Viscount Bury and Edward Hussey esq. The toasts which were drunk, and the observations which were made at this meeting, remind us strongly of the times when Mr. Fox, in the zenith of his glory, led our whig patricians to intellectual warfare.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Gowing, to

Miss Watson.—Mr. L. de Caux, to Miss Stannard.—At Bunwell, Mr. Yonell, to Mrs. Mann.—Mr. Brereton, of Brimton, to Miss Barwick.—At Cromer, Mr. Tyrell, to Miss Rust.—Onley Harvey, esq. to Miss Harvey, of Thorpe Lodge.—At Yarmouth, Mr. Harcourt, to Miss Ayres.—At Banham, Mr. Gaymer, to Miss Gonells.—At Frettenham, Mr. Dring, to Mrs. Waite. At Lynn, Mr. Green, to Miss Watts.—At Aylsham, Mr. Cook, to Miss Woods.—Mr. Barney, to Miss Mann.

Died.] At Norwich, 83, Mr. R. Rope.—73, Mrs. Gray.—33, Mrs. Skelton.—64, Mrs. Stringer.—Mr. T. Ellis.—49, Mr. W. Pike.—41, Mr. Springall.—Mr. Pilchers.—33, Mr. James Horne.—Mr. S. Cooper.—Mrs. Youngman.

At Lynn, Mr. Holditch.—103, Mrs. Gawforth.—41, Mr. W. Smith.—52, the Rev. Martin Coulcher, rector of Gayton Thorp.—48, Mrs. Brett.—72, Mrs. Alvis.

At Yarmouth, Mr. G. Sloman.—Mrs. Wright.—69, Mr. Skinner.—38, Mrs. Oliver.—36, Capt. Harris.—39, Mrs. Moore.—49, Jeremiah Walker.—64, Mr. Ebbage.—38, Mrs. Moore.—50, Mrs. Nicholson.

At Wells, Mr. Davy.—86, Mr. Nightingale.—At Swaffham, 54, Mr. R. Clark.—At Snettisham, 77, Mrs. Slegg.—At Heigham, 42, Mr. Chettleburgh.—At Gayton, 22, Mrs. B. L. Curtis.—At Gillingham, Mr. R. Shaw.—At Holt, Mrs. Scott.—At Martham, 81, Mrs. Bream.—Mrs. Boulton.—At Weston, 44, Mrs. Andrews.—At West Dereham, Mrs. Roper.—At East Dereham, 66, Mrs. Knapp.—At Docking, 43, Mrs. Hull.—At Wood Bastwick, 61, Mr. D. High.—At Caister, 70, Mrs. Pitchers.—At West Walton, 38, Mr. T. Mason.—At Wortwell, Mr. Joseph Say.—

SUFFOLK.

A meeting was lately held at Eye for the purpose of establishing a saving bank for the hundred of Hartismere. Similar institutions have been also established at Mildenhall and at Coddanham.

The brig *Unity*, of Ipswich, coal laden, encountered a heavy gale of wind on Friday morning the 24th ult. and was driven on shore near the Humber, and instantly went to pieces.—All the crew unfortunately perished; but the stores were landed, and great part of the wreck saved.

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning the 29th of April, an alarming fire broke out in the stables of the Bear and Crown Inn, Ipswich, when in a short time a range of eighteen stalls, with an open stable, wash-house, and a room over the kitchen, fell a prey to the devouring element, and five horses unfortunately perished. The buildings were insured; but the horses, (valued at 200l.) were uninsured.

Married.] At Rickingham, Charles Harrison,

rison, esq. to Miss Amys.—At Stowmarket, Mr. Ruffell, to Miss Cooper.—Mr. A. Alderton, of Holbrook, to Miss Taylor.—At Woodbridge, Mr. Bonner, to Miss London.—At Ipswich, Mr. Braggs, to Miss Burrows.—At Horsingheath, Barry Guling, esq. to Miss Bidwell.—At Baytham, Mr. Haward, to Miss Morgan.

Died.] At Bury, 91, Sarah Betts.—At Stradbroke, 59, Mr. Lewis Potter.—The Rev. Thomas Crick, rector of Little Thurlow.—At Harwich, Mrs. Deane.—66, J. Bailey, esq.

At Rickinghalt, 74, Mrs. Taylor.—At Barrow, 43, Mrs. Harrold.—At Stradbroke, 22, Mr. T. Cracknell.—At Coombs, Mrs. Durrent.—At Stokely Nayland, 72, Mrs. Rudland.—At Chillesford, 18, Mr. G. Hunt.—At Haughley, Mrs. Bloom.—

At Woodbridge, Mr. Wade, deservedly respected.—At Wivenhoe, 37, Mrs. Flory.—At Brockford, 29, Mrs. Leaman.—At Copdock, 68, Mrs. Martin.—At Bungay, 77, Mr. James Martin.—At Beccles, Mrs. Keddington.—At Gazely, 77, W. Farthing.

ESSEX.

The anniversary of the National Schools of the Deanry of Tendring, at Mistley, was numerously attended; and the report of the numbers (upwards of 2000) who are receiving education most gratifying.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Bryant, to Miss Merchant.—Mr. Hunniball, to Mrs. Flatt.—Mr. Folkard, to Miss Tillett.—At Walthamstow, Mr. L. J. de la Chaumette, to Miss Wilkinson.—At Braintree, Mr. Sharpe, to Miss Joscelyne.—At Frating, J. G. Archer, esq. to Miss Waynman.—At Manningtree, Mr. Tice, to Miss Shead.—At Harlow, Mr. T. Binckes, to Miss Clarence.—At St. Osyth, Smith Barker, esq. to Mrs. Williamson.—At Messing, Mr. Franks, to Miss Moore.—At Prittlewell, Mr. Poynter, to Miss James.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Cock.—23, Mr. W. Chambers.—Mr. Armsby.—Mrs. Baines.—Mr. Rickwood.—Mr. Sames.

At Chelmsford, Mr. H. F. Thornton, who for upwards of thirty seasons conducted with great credit the amusements of the drama of that town.—25, Mr. W. Woodcock.

At Danbury, Mrs. Gibbs.—At Writtle, Mr. C. Tyrrell.—At Halsted, 15, Miss Bass.—Mr. W. Martin.—At Rayleigh, Mrs. Syer.—At Stock-house, 67, P. Berrington, esq.—At East Hanningfield, Mrs. Lord.—At Dunmore, Mr. J. Malster.—At Wivenhoe, 74, Mrs. Sanford.—At Feering, 71, Mr. Watts.—At Debden, Mr. Edward Leverett.—At Stanway, Mr. Eagle.—At Steeple Grange, 17, Miss Smith.—At Stoke-by-Nayland, 72, Mrs. Rudkin.

KENT.

The spirited and independent freemen of Canterbury have warmly adopted the

determination of returning Lord Clifton at the next general election for that city; and, from present appearances, there seems little doubt but they will succeed, to the discomfiture of the ministerial candidate,—the time-serving Mr. Lushington.

The borings across the Medway have afforded a successful result: it is ascertained that a stratum of gravel lies at a small distance below the mud and shingle which forms the surface of the bed of the river, of sufficient firmness to afford a substantial foundation for any kind of bridge which may be fixed on as proper to be thrown across the river at Rochester.

A head of broccoli, which weighed the extraordinary weight of eleven pounds and three-quarters, and measured three feet one inch round, was cut last week in the garden of Mr. Mark, at Gillingham. It was firm and compact, and of a very fine quality.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Lucas, to Miss Hawkins.—Mr. Plank, to Miss Wright.—Mr. Knocker, to Miss Hollyer.—Mr. Moore, to Miss Oldroyd.—Mr. W. Newport, to Miss Bowks.—Mr. Pine, to Miss Brown.—At Folkestone, Mr. Wraith, to Miss Goodburn.—Mr. Webb, to Miss Butcher.—At Gravesend, Mr. Saddington, to Miss Payne.—At Stone, C. Hussey, esq. to Miss Berkeley.—At St. Lawrence, Mr. Clavis, to Miss Burton.—At Dover, Mr. Crozier, to Miss Reynolds.—At Chatham, J. Stokes, esq. to Miss Pictou.—Mr. Akehurst, to Miss Castle.—At Faversham, Mr. Perkins, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Marsh, to Miss Seath.—At Sandwich, Mr. Waller, to Miss Simmons.—At Deal, the Rev. J. Bunce, to Miss Pratt.—At Rochester, Mr. Hicks, to Miss Nash.—Mr. Seddon, to Miss Lee.—At St. Peter's Thanet, Mr. Marsh, to Miss Minott.—At Margate, Mr. Rogers, to Miss Hughes.—Mr. Birch, to Miss Hoghen.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Carpenter.—Mr. Clarke.—Lieut. Baker.

At Folkestone, Mr. Dixon.—Mrs. Lee.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Steevens.

At Dover, Mrs. Tilley.—Mr. Mackett.

At Hythe, 53, Mr. Quedsted.

At Harbledown, Mr. Seymour.—At Lydd, Mrs. Lee.—48, Mr. Mittel.—At Sittingbourne, 71, Mr. Mephram.

At Chatham, Mr. Carter.—35, Mrs. Wise.—73, Mr. Levy.—Mrs. Hill.—33, Mrs. S. Cundill, wife of the Rev. J. Cundill, general Baptist minister in that town. The character of this excellent woman cannot be better delineated than in the language of Samuel, Prov. c. xxxi. v. 10, 11, and 12. As a friend, she was sympathetic and sincere: by her decease a chasm has been made in the social circle which will not be early, nor easily, filled up.

At Haisleden, 47, Mr. Landsell.—At Cranbrook, 20, Miss Drowsley.—95, Mrs. Austin.—At Headcorn, 85, Mr. J. Bailly.

SUSSEX.

The improvements at the north part of the town of Brighton are proceeding rapidly: when completed they will form a striking embellishment.

The improvements in Shoreham harbour are proceeding with rapidity. The inner part of the piers are completed to the length of 336 feet: the west pier-head is also completed inwards. On the north side of the entrance the whole is complete.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. Sharp, to Miss Thompson, of Wandsworth.—At Lewes, Mr. Lowe, to Miss Davey.—At Wheathamstead, the Rev. J. Danton, to Miss Wade.

Died.] At Brighton, 39, Mr. G. Hanks.—Mr. T. Knapp.—Mr. G. Hemsley.

HAMPSHIRE.

The public-spirited inhabitants of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight,—the attractions of which have of late years obtained for it so much celebrity,—have proceeded, with equal diligence and liberality, to repair the damages received by their pier in the late storm; and that once-beautiful structure promises speedily to resume its wonted claims on the admiration of its visitors. The necessary sums have been subscribed, and some great improvements will be found to have been admitted into the plan for its restoration, the labours of which have already considerably advanced.

The library at Ryde has lately been taken by Mr. Browne, who means to add largely to its stock of entertainment, both literary and musical, for the ensuing season.

The students in Winchester-school have lately been guilty of so much insubordination, that some of them have been expelled from that establishment.

Married.] At Portsmouth, W. Thompson, esq. to Miss Wilson.—At Winchester, Mr. Oram, to Mrs. Jones.—Mr. John Lettis, to Miss Cole.—Mr. Baxey, to Miss L. Collington.

At Portsea, Mr. Clarke, to Miss Rice.—At Andover, Lieut. Ridings, to Miss Door.—At Milford, Mr. W. Biel, jun. to Miss Wyatt.—At Fareham, C. W. Nepean, esq. to Miss Becher.—At Heckfield, Capt. C. Clyde, to Miss Milton.—At Sawbridge, Mr. Crasweller, to Miss Harris.

Died.] At Littleton, Mr. Baypole.—At Halfway-house, 62, Mr. R. White.—At Aldworth, John Cambell, esq.—At Petersfield, Mr. Mendy.—At Portsea, 59, John Thomas, esq. barrack-master at Portsmouth.—At Kingsland, Mrs. Cae.—At Broughton, Mrs. Saunders.—At Wallington, Miss Brett.—At Sidington, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir R. Kingsmill, bart.—At Petersfield, Mr. Willmer.—At Wield, Mrs. Pern.—At Romsey, 79, Mrs. Leech.—Mrs. Grist.—At Haslar, Mr. Black.—At Hinton Lodge, 33, J. J. A. M'Arthur, esq. barrister-at-law.

WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. W. Easton and others, who were convicted at the last Salisbury assizes of a riot, with intent to disturb a dissenting congregation assembled for the purpose of religious worship in a house duly licensed at Anstey, in this county, have been sentenced; Easton to pay a fine of 5l.; Gerard a fine of 10l; and each to enter into recognizance in 100l. to keep the peace for three years. The other defendants were fined 1l. each, and entered also into recognizances to keep the peace: which, having done, they were all discharged.

Married.] Mr. James Turner, of Tisbury, to Miss Cheyney.—Mr. James Watts, to Miss Watts, of Keevil.—At Malmsbury, Mr. W. Leech, to Miss Beard.—At Westbury, Rev. Mr. Winter, to Miss Tucker.—At Nettleton, Mr. R. Baker, to Miss Booy.

Died.] At Devizes, 28, Mrs. Polton.

At Westbury, 22, Mrs. Gilpin, deeply lamented.—At Everly House, 78, F. D. Anstey, esq.—At Downton, 25, Miss Radcliffe.—At Trowbridge, Mr. P. Watton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Maria Poole, of Taunton, has been committed to Ilchester gaol for the wilful murder of her sister's child, an infant seven months old, by giving it a large quantity of oil of vitriol, which caused its death in a few hours.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Conisting, to Miss Hobbs.—Mr. Charlton, to Miss Jellico.—C. Cave, esq. to Miss Cumberbatch.—Sir Manley Power, to Miss Kingsmill.—Mr. Morrish, to Miss Brackenrigg.—Mr. M. L. Gay, to Miss Orchard.—At Backwell, Mr. Collins, to Miss Keedwell.—Mr. Vowler, to Mrs. Winscombe.—Mr. Hollyman, of Highdale Farm, to Miss Griffin.—At Frome, Mr. T. F. Bowden, to Miss Hagley.—At Bedminster, Mr. T. Jacques, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Bath, 21, Mr. R. Orchard.—Mrs. Dorothy Dorrell.—Richard Fennel, esq. sincerely lamented.—57, Sir Egerton Leigh, bart. of Brownover-house, Warwickshire.—60, Mr. T. Harris.—Mrs. Kearney.

At Cometrowe-house, 76, Lieut. Gen. D. Smith.—At Hallatrow, Mr. J. Crang.—At Welshmill-house, Mrs. Clement.—At Farrington Gurney, G. Mogg, esq.—At Stanton Prior, T. Coates, esq.—At Wells, 62, Edward Goldesborough, esq. deeply regretted.—At Stony Littleton, Mrs. Ponting.—At Lillesdown Court-farm, Mrs. Trent.—At Hollam, Miss Beague.—At Minchhead, P. Ball, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Capt. S. Decker, to Miss Davies.—At Charmouth, Mr. Norris, to Miss Edmonds.

Died.] At Stower Provost, 82, the Rev. E. Oliver, D.D. rector of Swanscomb, Kent.

At Weymouth, Mr. Larkworthy.

DEVONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal from Bideford to Turrington, and Oakhampton, by the banks of the Torridge, —which will be a great public benefit.

Married.] At Stoke Damarel, Mr. Turner, to Miss Langdon.—At Plymouth, W. Hawker, esq. to Miss Manley.—Major Bunce, to Miss Seammell.—At Crediton, Lient. Hugo, to Miss Ward.—At Columpton, Jas. Howse, esq. to Miss Martin.—At Exeter, Jos Sparkes, esq. to Miss Weston.—Mr. W. Hake, to Miss Truman.—John Mackenzie, esq. to Miss Eaton.—Jos. Crabb, esq. to Miss Jones.—At Stone House, Lient. Farrent, to Miss Bignold.

Died.] At Exeter, 50, Mrs. Hart.—91, Mrs. Holwell.—71, Mr. John Skinner.

At Kingsbridge, Wm. Bennett, esq.—At Stonehouse, 21, Mrs. Hire.—At Plympton, the lady of Admiral Boger.—At Salmon Pool, 39, Mr. T. Templer.—At Lympstone, 72, Mrs. Lec.—At Egg Buckland, 63, the Rev. H. Julian.—At Topsham, 77, Capt. Robert Carter.—At Chudleigh, W. Stidston, esq.—At Exmouth, Mrs. Butland.—At Stoke, W. Jole, esq.—At Dulverton, 65, Robert Dicons, esq.—At Chumleigh, Mr. H. Howell.—At Exminster, 71, Mr. Laskey.

At Plymouth, Arthur Ball, esq.—81, Mr. John Rowe.—Mr. S. Dadd.—33, Mr. F. Harris.—Mrs. Tremearn.

CORNWALL.

Two thousand four hundred blocks of tin were coined at Penzance during the last quarter.

Married.] Mr. S. Downing, to Miss Genn.—At Kenwyn, Wm. Drewe, to Mary Cundy, (both deaf and dumb.)—At Helston, Mr. E. Cudlin, to Miss Hodge.

Died.] At Penzance, T. Pascoe, esq.—At Verran, Miss Trist.—At Truro, 85, Mrs. Carlyon.—At Fowey, the Rev. Jas. Bennett.

WALES.

The circulating Welsh charity-schools, established about eighty years ago by the late Rev. Griffiths Jones and Mr. Bevan,

having been of incalculable benefit to the poor children of the principality, several of the respectable inhabitants of Cardiganshire have resolved to enter into a subscription to further the views of the trustees.

A Saving-bank is to be established at Pembroke.

Married.] At Llysfaen, Mr. Williams, to Miss Griffith.—Mr. Robert Edwards, of Tygwyn, to Miss Owens.—At Llanfair, Denbighshire, the Rev. R. Phillips, to Miss Edwards.—At Ruthin, Captain Nicholls, to Miss Jones.—At Llangadfan, Mr. C. Matthews, to Miss Jones.—At Prees, Mr. Price, to Miss Dicken.—At Kyffin, J. W. Louthall, esq. to Miss Ashton.—At Llanerfyl, Hugh Jones, esq. to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Plas Madoc, the Rev. J. L. Jones.—At Wrexham, 81, Mrs. Williams.—Mr. Jones, post-master.—At Denbigh, 29, the Rev. Robert Griffith, much regretted.—At Rhagatt, Merioneth. Chas. Wynn Lloyd, esq.—At Aberystwith, 53, Mrs. Tunstall.—On his way from Festiniog, through the severity of the weather, 71, the Rev. W. Williams, of Penmaen, Carnarvonshire.—At Pantyrion, Mr. R. Jones.—At Haverfordwest, John Mathias, esq.—At Brecon, Mrs. Lloyd.—Mrs. Hughes.—At Talgarth, the Rev. W. Davies.—At Langoed Castle, John Macnamara, esq.—At Llandilo, John Price, esq.—At Ynitsawe, near Swansea, Edward Martin, esq. a gentleman of sterling integrity.

SCOTLAND.

The foundation stone of a new observatory was lately laid at Edinburgh, on Calton-hill, a situation peculiarly favourable for astronomical observations.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 105, Mrs. Isabel Taylor.—78, Mr. Andrew Bell.—Miss Hay.—At Seaforth-house, near Aibroath, 76, James Arnott, esq.

IRELAND.

Died.] In the Phoenix Park, Dublin, the Hon. C. W. Talbot, son of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Mr. Patrick Fynch, well known for his publications in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.—At Loughgilley Dungannon, 110, John Contray.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Several references to nostrums, for the Cure of Cilandular Swellings, are inadmissible.

The critical article signed SHEVA will be admitted, if the writer will allow us to affix his name.

L'Ape Italiana, the German Student, and the View of the last Century, will be resumed in our next.

Variable health must plead the excuse of the Editor for not replying to several Letters lately addressed to him personally.

Anecdotes, Letters, &c. of Newton, will be acceptable to the writer of the first article in this Number.

ERRATUM.—Pilgrimage to Woolstrobe, col. 2, for abound, read abunds.